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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1912.

SIXPENCE.

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"PRIVATE PERSON" IN BERLIN OR "MISSIONARY"? LORD HALDANE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

Lord Haldane's three-day visit to Berlin caused, as we note elsewhere, the greatest interest, an interest which might almost be characterised as world-wide, for it was generally assumed that the British War Minister's "mission" was political, an affair of "conversations" designed to lead, if possible, to a better understanding between Germany and this country. This his Lordship has not admitted, declaring that he stayed in the German capital solely as a private person. Interviewed on his return to England on February 12, he would say no more than that his reception in Berlin was all that he could wish, that the city was very pleasant, and that its people were very nice. During the

morning of his arrival home he had a long talk with Mr. Winston Churchill, who afterwards called upon Mr. Lloyd George, and in the afternoon he went to see the Prime Minister. At five o'clock there was a Cabinet Meeting, which lasted some two-and-a-half hours; at the close of this it was officially stated that no announcement as to Lord Haldane's visit to Berlin would be made for publication. On the 13th he had an audience of the King at Buckingham Palace for nearly an hour, and, it is assumed, gave his Majesty a detailed account of his visit to Berlin. Lord Haldane has held his present office since 1905. From 1885 until last year he was M.P. for Haddingtonshire.

DRAWN BY A. C. MICHAEL.

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FUTURISM · THE LATEST ART SENSATION.

(See Illustrations.)

THE world is moving rapidly in artistic fashions. The revolutionary Post-Impressionists of two years ago and the unintelligible Cubists of last year are already old-fashioned back numbers, if one is to believe the disciples of the latest movement, the Italian "Futurists," who are the talk of Paris to-day, and whose mushroom reputation has found a faint echo even in England. In fact, the Futurists boldly proclaim that Synthesists, Cubists, Fauves, Neo-Impressionists and what other modern groups there may be are merely academic. The worst excesses that we have seen of late years on painted canvas are still too closely tied to representation of facts and to the static conditions of nature. The art of the Futurists is, on the other hand, essentially an art of movement.

Now, let it be made clear at once, if the pictures exhibited at the Bernheim Gallery in Paris were the work of one man, they could be dismissed with a shrug as the ravings of a maniac or as mere *fumisterie* unworthy of serious attention. But the Futurists already form a group of men inspired by the same thoughts and ideals, and they have already attracted gifted imitators and incapable plagiarists galore. They have, therefore, a right to be taken seriously, whether the conclusions drawn from their amazing picture-puzzles and from their bewildering manifestoes and printed explanations be accepted or not.

The Futurists, one and all, suffer from the modern malady of disgust with merely representative art. The synthesis of the advanced modernists does not go far enough for them. They want to express the inexpressible. They not only wish to give form to vague figments of the brain, but to superimpose the synthesis of memories and associations upon the synthesis of visual impressions. What this leads to in practice it is easier to imagine than to describe. The nearest simile is offered by photography. Every beginner who has worked a Kodak camera knows what happens when he forgets to turn the screw after an exposure. He will find two, and sometimes three, pictures on the same film, one on top of the other in inextricable confusion. And this is exactly what happens when the Futurist painter attempts to state on canvas, not in consecutive, narrative form, but in a superimposed jumble, the facts observed, the associations awakened in his feverish brain by those facts, and—say in the case of a portrait—the emotional experiences and thoughts of the sitter.

The Futurists' theoretical explanations are interlarded with "isms" and abstractions of every sort, sometimes strikingly ingenious, sometimes absolutely incomprehensible. It is, for instance, difficult to follow the painter Boccioni when he explains that the "force-lines" inherent in every object, which indicate the manner in which that object would decompose, should envelop the spectator and carry him away, so that he should be obliged to struggle with the personages of the picture! "All objects," he continues, "in following this physical transcendentalism, tend towards the infinite through their force-lines, the continuity of which is measured by our intuition."

There may be sense in all this, or there may not—but, for the average intelligence, the examples given with this explanation of Futurist aims will be more intelligible and more amusing. When the Futurist paints a person on a balcony, seen from the interior, he does not limit the scene to what the square framing of the window allows him to see. He paints "the sum total of the visual impressions experienced by the person on the balcony; the sunflooded rumbling of the street, the double row of houses extending to the right and to the left, flower-adorned balconies, etc." And all this not in juxtaposition, but in superimposition, to give the "simultaneity of the ambient."

A running horse has not four legs, but twelve. The sixteen persons around you in a motor-bus are, in turn and at the same time, one, ten, four, or three persons, who come and go, jump into the street to be quickly swallowed by the sun, return to their places, like the persistent symbols of universal vibration. Upon the cheek of the person to whom you are talking you see the horse which passes far away at the end of the street. The motor-bus hurls itself into the houses which it passes, and the houses throw themselves upon the bus. And thus you arrive at a pictorial conception like "The Bumping Cab," or "The Street Entering a House."

All this is perhaps a little abstruse, but what is one to think of the literary "Key" to "The Farewell," which is described as an example of painting "the states of the soul"? "The perpendicular, wavy, and, as it were, exhausted lines, attached here and there to the silhouettes of empty bodies, may easily express languor and discouragement. The confused, jumping, straight or curved lines which mingle with sketchy gestures of calling out and of haste express a chaotic agitation of emotions. The flying, swift, and sudden horizontal lines, which cut brutally into faces with lost profiles and into snatches of landscape, give the tumultuous emotion of the departing person."

Is it to be wondered at that the Futurists' Manifesto states dictatorially and naively that "art critics are useless and harmful"? P. G. KONODY.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE EASIEST WAY," AT THE GLOBE.

"STRONG but crude," is the verdict which might briefly be passed on Mr. Eugene Walter's four-act problem play with which Miss Sarah Brooke has opened management at the Globe. "The Easiest Way" deals with just such a type of feminine frailty as served for the heroine of Sir Arthur Pinero's "Iris." Laura Murdock is an actress who owes her position in the theatrical world, and the comforts which enable her to be cheerful, to the indulgence of her wealthy protector, Willard Brockton. When she falls in love with a young newspaper reporter, John Madison, a man with few illusions but an appalling jargon, Brockton points out to her lover her dependence on luxuries, and the rivals enter into a preposterous agreement to keep each other apprised as to whether she adheres to or lapses from virtue. The girl is too weak and light to take any but "the easiest way"—the line of least resistance. A brief experience of poverty and a meeting with a colleague even more complacent than herself cure Laura of "love in a cottage," and she accepts the fresh overtures of Brockton. Restored to wealth and ease, she learns that Madison has come into a fortune, and is now anxious to return to him. Finally, each of them discards her in turn, and, after a futile thought of suicide, she bids her maid paint her face, so that she may make a fresh start on the primrose path. Miss Sarah Brooke plays the heroine with much vehemence and tempestuous force, but has her artificial moments. Mr. Guy Standing's Brockton is a vigorous and incisive study in cynicism and brutality. Mr. Godfrey Tearle's Madison suggests very breezily good-nature and pride. If only because of the strenuousness alike of the play's scenes and of its interpretation, it richly deserves to succeed.

(Other Playhouse Notes on "Art and Drama" Page.)

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THE SECOND SESSION OF KING GEORGE'S SECOND PARLIAMENT.

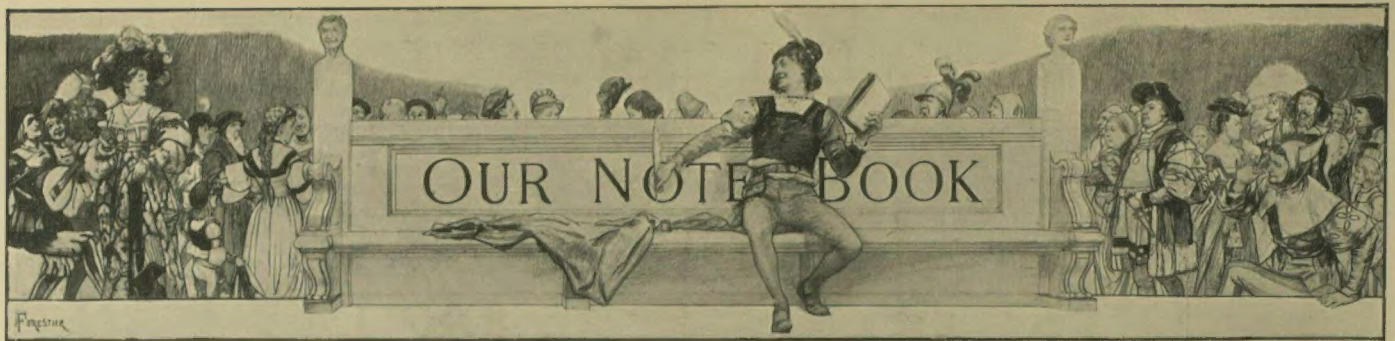
PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A. AND C.N.



ON HIS WAY TO DELIVER THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE: THE KING, ACCOMPANIED BY THE QUEEN, MAKING HIS PROGRESS TO THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER TO OPEN PARLIAMENT IN STATE, ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

In the course of his Speech the King said, amongst other things: "My relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly. . . The situation in Persia continues to engage the serious attention of my Ministers. . . I trust that the crisis in China may soon be satisfactorily terminated. . . The Durbar, which I held with the Queen-Empress, at Delhi . . . has furnished me with overwhelming proof of the devotion of the princes, nobles, and peoples of my Indian Empire to ourselves, and of their loyalty to my rule. . . I view with

grave concern the prospect of disputes between employers and workmen. . . A measure for the better Government of Ireland will be submitted to you. A Bill will be laid before you to terminate the Establishment of the Church in Wales. . . Proposals will be brought forward for the amendment of the law with respect to the Franchise and the Registration of Electors." For the rest, it should be said that the picturesque ceremony took place according to established form.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THERE was a time when I was afraid of mentioning politics on this page. But that was when I did not know anything about politics; when I was, in short, a good Party man—nay, in real peril of becoming a politician. I have long since found out the perfectly simple principle upon which ordinary Englishmen will permit the discussion of politics. No Englishman likes to hear his Party abused; and this is right. Every Englishman likes to hear both parties abused; and this is right still. If the pot calls the kettle black, the pot will (very naturally) get into hot water. But, if we all agree that they are both black, then England is calm, and even optimistic. Somehow the two blacks make a white. I will confess that I do not think they make a white; but I think they may make a grey, and that such a grey may still turn out to be the troubled grey of morning. Or, to revert to the older and homelier and therefore much truer metaphor, if the pot and kettle call each other black and prove each other black, it might just possibly lead to the kitchen-maid cleaning both of them.

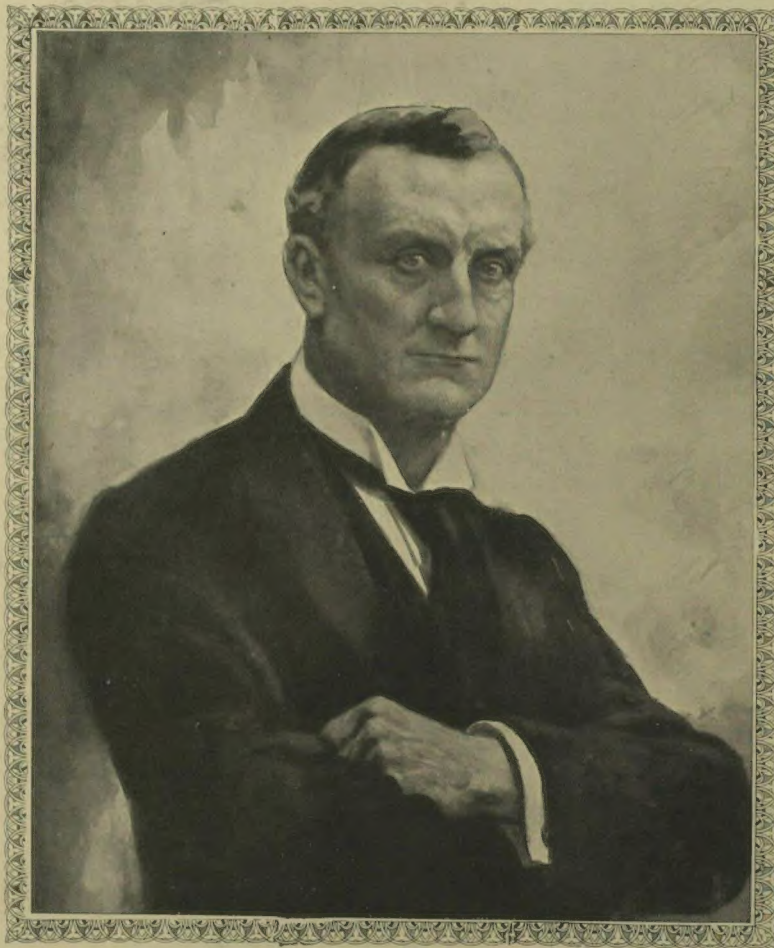
Now, there could not be a clearer or more comic instance than the recent discussion about what may be broadly called bureaucracy—the alleged multiplication of officials and exaggeration of official power. The evil does exist. It is a result of the English habit of entail combined with the English habit of snobishness. That is, we in England, by the law of entail, create one rich man with a hundred poor relations. But we also, by our respect for aristocracy, require all those poor relations to become rich relations. We do not like to think of a Cecil or a Churchill left utterly without support, drifting, and perhaps driven at last even to earning his own living. Therefore, we feed the fringe of the governing class (this is a mixed metaphor; nobody feeds a fringe) on the wealth of the community—called, for brevity, the Commonwealth. Just so, we may imagine, the landlords began to poach on the common lands even while they were still common. The Squire of Pumps-in-the-Puddle was annoyed by a younger brother—for younger brothers are occasionally annoying—and told him to go and shoot on the common. He went there and shot ducks, geese, aged villagers and anything else that he was not aiming at; and after a little time the common was his. So it is with the plutocrat of to-day. He also "steals the goose from off the common"; but not by shooting it. He cannot say "Bo!" to a goose, far less "Bang!" to it. But the same exquisite principle of primogeniture remains. The landlord still owns most of the land; his brothers and nephews are still turned loose on the rest of the land. The system of our country remains the same. The eldest sons take all the private money there is. The younger sons take all the public money there is.

Now we, who know this to be the admitted English system, must be horribly amused at the argument about bureaucracy, as conducted (for instance) between Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Lloyd George. I really think

the time has come to talk of men, not as having risen to Cabinet rank, but as having fallen to it; not as having failed to find the Front Bench, but as having failed by the very act of finding it. Both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law are men who really have ideals—or, what is sometimes better, real prejudices. Mr. Lloyd George is a Welshman; he does really feel that the older and more mystical Wales was better than England. Mr. Bonar Law is a Canadian; he does really feel that the younger and cruder Canada is better than England. Mr. Lloyd George is a Home Ruler because he is a Celt. Mr. Bonar Law is an

The case of bureaucracy is a perfect case of the pot calling the kettle black, to the perpetuation of every sort of blackness. Mr. Bonar Law thought, as many of us have thought, that there was too much of this handing out of public money to private persons, the sons and nephews of public persons. But he was obliged, by his party brief, to maintain that these appointments were not merely plutocratic, but partisan. Now, they are plutocratic, but they are not partisan. Mr. Bonar Law could easily have shown that Ministers favoured their own family, their own set, their own social atmosphere, their own friends. But he had to prove that they favoured their own Party; and he failed. Mr. Lloyd George had no difficulty in showing that very many of the younger sons, first cousins, and remote nephews to whom posts had been given belonged to Mr. Bonar Law's party and not to his. He had no difficulty in showing that Tory Governments had made multitudes of such appointments; often from his side and not from Mr. Bonar Law's. The incident is perhaps the strongest ratification in real history of the view of those who say that the Party System is dead. The evil of Parties is not in points in which they differ, but in the points in which they agree. There really is a danger of the irresponsible creation of posts under Government with enormous salaries and undefined powers. But Mr. Lloyd George cannot really reform it because half the recipients are good Liberals. Mr. Bonar Law cannot really denounce it, because half the recipients are good Conservatives. Each leader is compelled to denounce the evil on one side. Both leaders are compelled to tolerate the evil on every side.

That is the extraordinary political dilemma in which we stand. If the wrong had been sectional we might have denounced it. Because the wrong is universal we are not allowed to notice it. The modern politician does certainly indulge in favouritism, but certainly not in fanaticism. He gives the loaves and fishes to those with whom he has constantly broken bread or eaten fish; certainly not to those with whom he agrees in politics: for no one talks politics after a political dinner—certainly not if it is a good dinner. The new officials chosen for the new posts will be much like the old officials chosen for the old posts. That is, they will not really be selected by examination, as in the Chinese Empire. They will not really be selected for popularity and public efficiency, as in the French Revolution. They will be selected because they are the sons or secretaries or friends or brothers of the people already in that ring; and the world will worry about their politics as little (if possible) as they do. The real objection to this distribution of the loaves and fishes is involved in the metaphor itself. The old loaves and fishes in the Bible were given to the hungry in the wilderness. The new loaves and fishes are limited by no other law but this: that, however else they may be distributed, they must only be distributed to those that have them already.



ONLY THE FIFTH COMMONER MADE A KNIGHT OF THE GARTER IN THE LAST 250 YEARS:
SIR EDWARD GREY, BT., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The appointment of Sir Edward Grey as a Knight of the Order of the Garter presumably in place of the late Duke of Fife, is a mark of singular distinction, as the honour is very seldom conferred upon a Commoner. For an exactly parallel case it is necessary to go back to 1726, when the Garter was bestowed on Sir Robert Walpole. Before that, since 1660, it had been exclusively reserved for the nobility. The only other Commoners (in the strict sense) who have since received the Garter were Lord North, in 1772, Viscount Castlereagh, in 1814, and Lord Palmerston, in 1856. The first two afterwards succeeded to peerages, and Lord Palmerston, though a Member of the House of Commons, was an Irish Peer. Sir Edward Grey succeeded his grandfather, Sir George Grey, in the baronetcy in 1882. He first entered Parliament, at the age of twenty-three, in 1885, as Member for Berwick-on-Tweed, which he has represented ever since. He was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1892 to 1895, and has been Foreign Secretary since 1905.

DRAWN BY A. C. MICHAEL.

Imperialist because he is a Colonial. They are both men with a real natural genius for public speaking. What splendid speeches we might have heard from both of them, if both had been defending what they really believed in! How well Mr. Law might have spoken of the expanding claims pegged out about Calgary or Vancouver, before the rush to Klondyke! How well Mr. George might have spoken about the indestructible villages in the undying mountains, that sing the same music that was sung before the coming of Arthur! Think what we have lost in them! And, just heavens, think what we get from them!

THE REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT: CEREMONIAL OF A STATE OPENING.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CAMPBELL, RUSSELL, AND C.N.; DRAWINGS BY S. BEGG, A. FORESTIER, AND F. DE HAENEN.



1. A SIGN THAT THE SOVEREIGN HAS LEFT THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER: HOISTING THE UNION JACK ON THE VICTORIA TOWER IN PLACE OF THE ROYAL STANDARD.
2. READY TO TAKE THEIR PLACES FOR THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: PEERS AND PEERESSES IN THE PRINCE'S CHAMBER, THE ANTE-ROOM TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
3. A SURVIVAL FROM THE DAYS IN WHICH THE CHIEF SIGN OF SOVEREIGNTY WAS CONVEYED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS BY WATER: THE KING'S BARGEMASTER RIDING ON THE CARRIAGE CONTAINING THE CROWN.

4. MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS: LORD SHEFFIELD.
5. SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS: LORD FURNESS.
6. ABOUT TO INFORM THE COMMONS THAT IT IS THE KING'S PLEASURE THAT THEY ATTEND HIM IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS: BLACK ROD SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY KNOCKING THRICE UPON THE DOOR WITH HIS WAND OF OFFICE.
7. MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: SIR HARRY VERNER, M.P. FOR NORTH BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

8. SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: MR. W. C. C. GLADSTONE, M.P. FOR KILMARNOCK BURGH.
9. A PRIVILEGED PEEP POSSIBLE ONLY WHILE BLACK ROD IS DELIVERING THE KING'S COMMAND TO THE COMMONS: SPECTATORS IN THE CENTRAL LOBBY GAINING A GLIMPSE OF THEIR MAJESTIES SEATED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
10. FOLLOWED BY THE FAITHFUL COMMONS: THE SPEAKER, ACCOMPANIED BY BLACK ROD, ON HIS WAY TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

It was arranged that the King, accompanied by the Queen, should open the second session of the second Parliament of his reign on Wednesday, February 14, with the customary State ceremonies. It was decided that the departure from Buckingham Palace should take place at 1.35, the State Opening at 2, and that their Majesties should leave Westminster at 2.40.

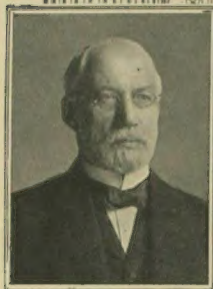


Photo. Hachet.

DR. P. J. SPAHN,
Who was Elected President of the
German Reichstag, but Resigned.

by the announcement that Dr. Peter John Spahn, who was only recently elected President of the new Reichstag, had decided on the following day to resign. At the election, which took place on Feb. 9, he received 196 votes against 175 recorded for the Socialist leader, Herr Bebel. Dr. Spahn is leader of the Centre Party. He is a Law Officer and a Privy Councillor, and in the last Reichstag was Vice-President.

Mr. William D. Cruddas, who died recently at his home, Haughton Castle, Northumberland, was a son of Mr. George Cruddas, one of the principal supporters of Mr. William Armstrong (afterwards Lord Armstrong) in the foundation of the famous Elswick Works. Mr. W. D. Cruddas succeeded his father as partner and financial manager, and later became a director of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. As a Unionist, he was formerly M.P. for Newcastle.



Photo. Lafayette.

THE EARL OF DURHAM, K.G.,
Who has been made a Privy Councillor.

in 1871. She joined in founding College Hall as a residence for women medical students. At her funeral on Feb. 12 five hundred women students marched in procession.

Lord Durham, who has just become a member of the Privy Council, was born in 1855, and succeeded his father in 1879. At the Coronation he bore the Queen's Ivory Rod with the Dove, and he accompanied their Majesties to India for the Durbar as Lord High Steward. He is Lord Lieutenant of Durham County and President of its Territorials.

As in the case of the Lord Chamberlain, ill-health is also, unhappily, the cause of the Bishop of Truro's decision to resign. Dr. Stubbs was born at Liverpool in 1845. He became Dean of Ely in 1894, and was appointed to the Cornish diocese in 1906.

He is the author of numerous books.

Some idea of the benefits which the late Lord Lister conferred on humanity by the institution of aseptic surgery and the use of catgut ligatures may be gathered from the reflection that numerous operations are now daily performed all over the world which before were never

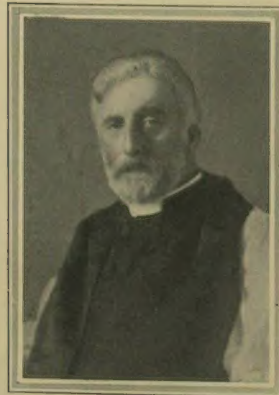


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE BISHOP OF TRURO,
Who recently announced his impending
Resignation.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

SOME sensation was caused in political circles in Germany

attempted. It was said in 1900 that Lister had saved more human lives than all the wars of last century had sacrificed, and the writer of his obituary in the *Times*

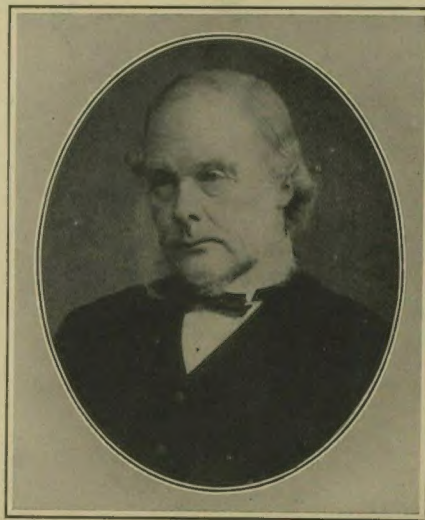


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE FOUNDER OF ASEPTIC SURGERY AND "THE
GREATEST OF ALL BENEFACORS TO THE HUMAN
RACE" IN THE RELIEF OF SUFFERING: THE LATE
LORD LISTER.

The above photograph, though taken some years ago, probably represents Lord Lister as he will be most familiarly remembered.

described him as "the greatest of all benefactors to the human race" in regard to the cure of disease and the relief of suffering. Joseph Lister was born at Upton, Essex, in 1827. He took his

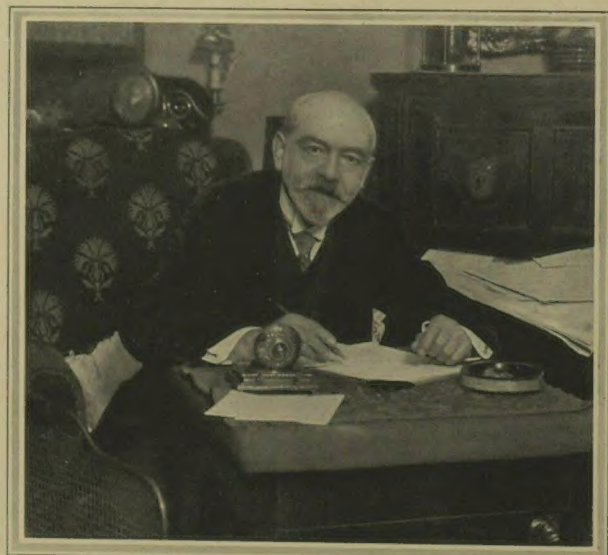


Photo. Sport and General.

MR. ERNEST ALFRED BENDALL, APPOINTED JOINT EXAMINER OF PLAYS.

M.B. in London in 1852, and later worked under Professor Syme, whose daughter he married, at Edinburgh. In 1860 he became Professor of Surgery at Glasgow, and in 1869 Professor of Clinical Surgery at Edinburgh. From 1877 to 1893 he held a similar post at King's College, London. He was made a Baronet in 1883, and in 1897 received the first peerage ever conferred upon a surgeon. He would have been buried in Westminster Abbey but for his own wish to lie in Hampstead Church beside his wife, who died in 1893.

other hospitals, and was on the Senate of London University. He wrote various medical works, chiefly on diet and digestion, and he edited a "Manual of Medicine" in five volumes.

By the death of Dr. Fairbairn, Congregationalism has lost its most distinguished leader. He will be best remembered, no doubt, by his numerous theological books, especially his "Christ in Modern Theology," and by his work as a founder of Mansfield College, Oxford, and its first Principal from 1886 to 1909. He also assisted in founding the Mansfield House Settlement in Canning Town. Dr. Fairbairn was born near Edinburgh in 1838, and spent his first forty years in Scotland.

Mr. Vaughan Nash, who is to succeed Sir Francis Hopwood as Vice-Chairman of the Development Commission, has made a study of industrial questions. Since 1908 he has been private secretary to Mr. Asquith, and served previously in the same capacity to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. For some years he was engaged in journalism, and visited India during the famine of 1900 on behalf of the *Manchester Guardian*.

Earl Spencer's resignation of his post as Lord Chamberlain, to which he was appointed in 1905, was, unfortunately, due to ill-health, which during last summer prevented him from attending the Coronation and necessitated the appointment of an Acting Lord Chamberlain. He arranged to go abroad this week, on doctor's orders. Earl Spencer's name has been much mentioned of late in connection with the dramatic Censorship. He was born in 1857, and succeeded his half-brother in the peerage in 1910.



Photo. Lafayette.

EARL SPENCER,
Who has resigned the position of Lord
Chamberlain.

One of Earl Spencer's last acts as Lord Chamberlain before he resigned was to appoint Mr. E. A. Bendall as Joint-Examiner of Plays, with Mr. Charles Brookfield, in succession to Mr. G. A. Redford, who recently resigned. Mr. Bendall has been dramatic critic of the *Observer* since 1874, and for the last two years to the *Daily Mail*. In 1896 he retired from a position in the Paymaster-General's Office, after thirty years' service.

Sir William Allchin, Physician Extraordinary to the King, who died on Feb. 9, was born in London in 1846, and his whole career was connected with the Metropolis. He studied first at University College, and later became Physician, Dean of the Medical School, and eventually Vice-President, of Westminster Hospital. He was also Consulting Physician to several



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM H.
ALLCHIN, M.P.,
Physician-Extraordinary to the King.

THE LATE DR. FAIRBAIRN,
The famous Congregationalist, and
first Principal of Mansfield College.

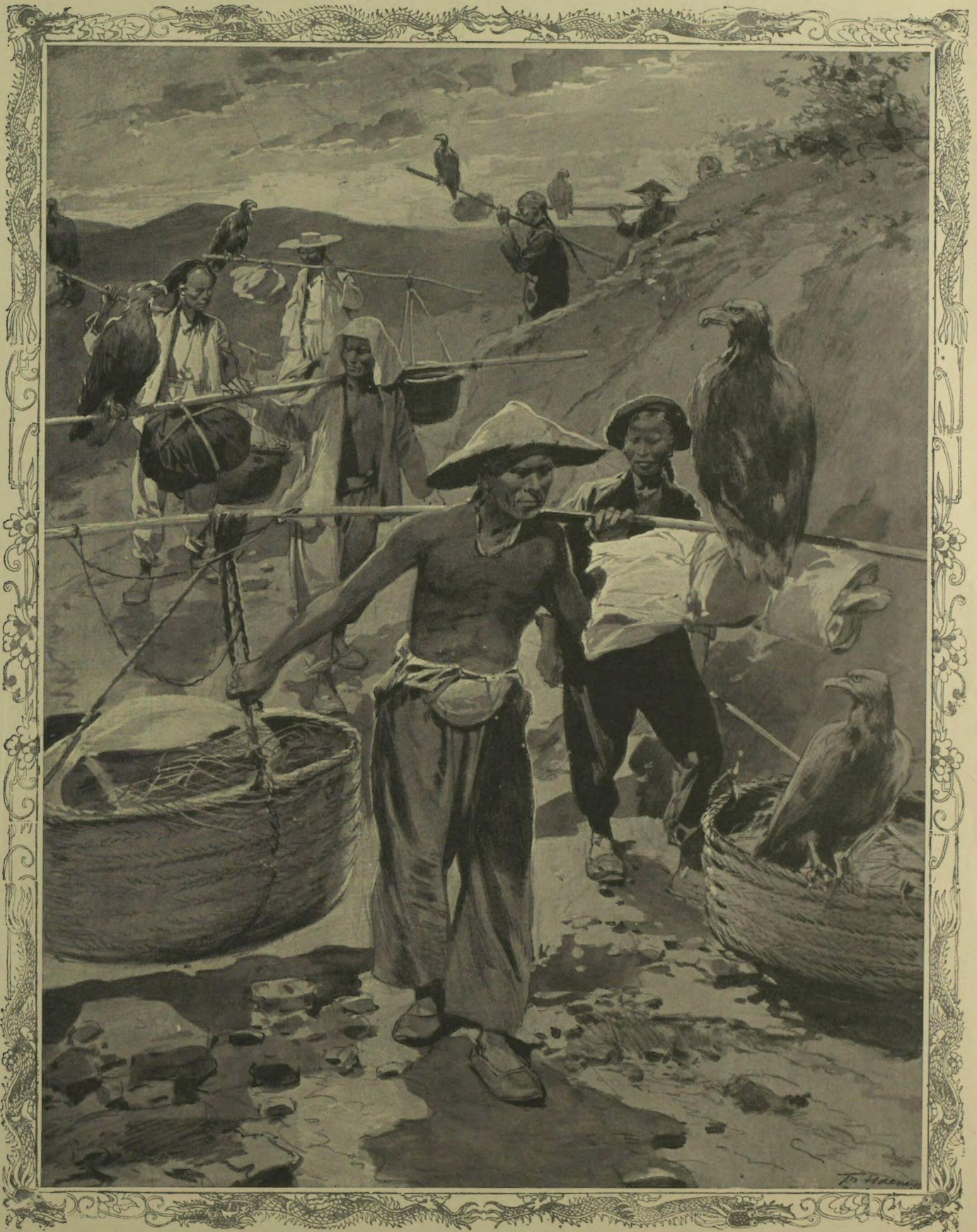
MR. VAUGHAN NASH,
Who has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Development Commission.

THE LATE MISS ROSA MORISON,
Superintendent of Women Students at University
College, London.

THE LATE MR. W. D. CRUDDAS,
Ex-M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, and
a Director of Armstrong, Whitworth.

BIRDS WHICH TRAP THEIR KIND BY EATING FISH: HUNTING - EAGLES.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



CARRIED IN COMPANY WITH THEIR MASTERS' OTHER "HOUSEHOLD GOODS": EAGLES ON DUTY ABOUT THE NINTH MOON.

Appropos of the eagle in China, we may quote Miss Seidmore's "China, the Long-lived Empire": "In the open box-car ahead of us, cattle, sheep, and pigs, men, women, and children, and finally, a dozen hooded hunting-eagles, all travelling comfortably together. The eagles were broad-winged, powerful birds, fastened by their feet to the ends of carrying-

poles, and were borne, flapping their pinions nobly, as if in triumphal procession, by the hunters, who were taking them into Manchuria for hare and pheasant. When the magnificent birds of prey were once in the box-car and released, they settled down in baskets like brooding hens." "Like brooding hens": the description is no doubt true; yet is, surely, unheroic!

SCIENCE &

NATURAL HISTORY



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE REPAIRS OF LIFE.

A SUBJECT by no means frequently discussed, but one none the less of high interest, is that which concerns the power of living beings to repair injuries, and in certain cases to make good and renew lost parts of their organisation. It has been well said that the cure of disease is nothing more or less than the effect of this reparative power of nature—the *vis medicatrix nature* which the old physicians themselves were quick to note. The case of a single scratch, equally with that of a profound and serious injury, illustrates what living Nature can do to restore continuity of her tissues. When an injury has been sustained, it is our natural expectation that it will be made good, or that at least Nature will do her best to effect repair. What we ourselves do—indeed, it is all we can do—is to assist Nature, to encourage her in her efforts, and to supply the conditions, ranging from cleanliness to rest, which shall most powerfully favour the restoration to health.

I do not think it is difficult to explain why our hurts should be healed, or lost parts, in lower life especially, reproduced. All life exhibits a tendency to reproduction, simply because the losses which death entails on a species must be made good, otherwise the race becomes extinct. What is true of the race is equally true of the individual. In its development, it grows because the old cells produce new ones, and in the case of certain tissues, such as those of the skin, all through life there is reproduction

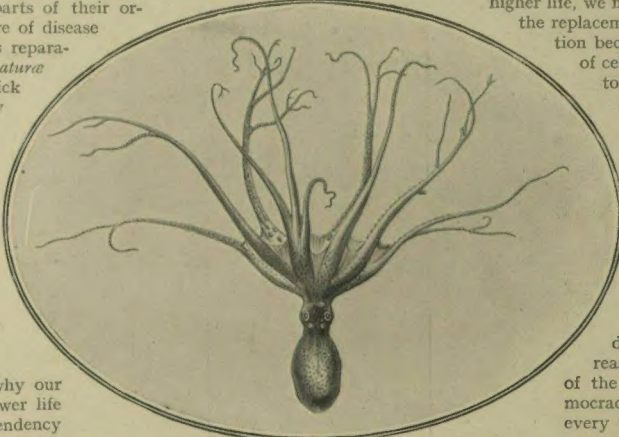
DISCOVERER OF A HUMAN SKELETON THOUGHT TO REPRESENT THE EARLIEST REMAINS OF MAN FOUND IN ENGLAND: MR. J. REID MOIR.

The skeleton recently discovered near Ipswich by Mr. Moir is thought to represent the earliest remains of man yet found in England, and, with the exception of the Heidelberg jaw, the earliest yet found in Europe. It is believed to far ante-date the period of Neanderthal man.

of whose rays have been bitten off by a hungry fish, will gradually restore its lost anatomy.

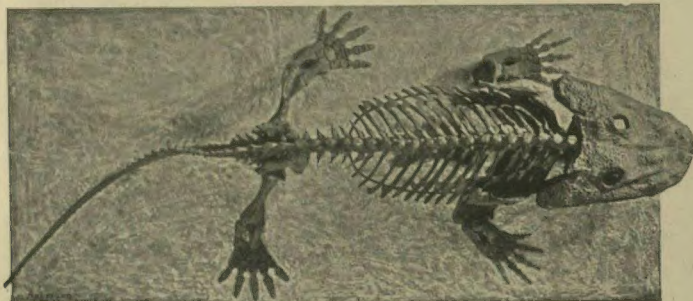
Even in the vertebrate group, newts can reproduce lost legs and tails. But, as a rule, when we arrive at the precincts of higher life, we find the reparative power to diminish as regards the replacement of definite parts. The sphere of reproduction becomes narrowed and limited mostly to the work of cells in filling up the gaps of the organism. The topic of the teeth offers an illustration of this fact.

A codfish has as many successions of teeth as it needs throughout life. In a crocodile's jaw you may see the teeth in use, and below them, ready to pass upwards when needed, the germs of two or three generations of teeth to come. Man loses one of his second set, and is then helpless, save for the aid of the dentist. If he loses the tip of his little finger he cannot replace it, though the newt can produce a new leg. Clearly, into higher life there enters some element or other which prevents the wholesale reproduction of lost parts. That element, one may reasonably conjecture, is the all-prevailing mastery of the nervous system. The low organism is a democracy, where, more truly than in human affairs, every unit is as good as every other unit, and all possess equal powers of reproduction. These units are nearer the primitive cells which can divide each into two new beings. The higher animal is an autocracy of the purest kind. Its master is the nervous system, which, dominating the whole organisation, leaves no room or chance for lesser tissues to act on their own account. Still, we do possess, along with



ABNORMAL: AN OCTOPUS WITH BRANCHING ARMS, PRESENTED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM BY MR. R. GORDON SMITH.

This abnormal specimen, from Japan, presents a remarkable instance of arm-branching. The furcation is not confined to one arm: five out of the eight arms branch more than once. Altogether the animal shows thirty-three branches to the eight normal arms, mostly towards their ends. The length of body from the posterior end to between the eyes is 7½ inches. The species appears to be the *Polypus cephe* (Gray).



A HUNDRED TIMES OLDER THAN THE OLDEST-KNOWN REMAINS OF MAN: THE ERYOPS. "A SORT OF GIGANTIC TADPOLE OR MUD-PUPPY."

In its day—it was the era when the coal forests were being formed—the eryops, this specimen of which has just been put in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, was the highest type of animal life on the earth. It was found in the Wichita basin in Texas in the red beds which immediately overlay the coal formation. It is thus described by an expert: "A sort of gigantic tadpole or mud-puppy, with wide flat head, no neck, a thick, heavy body, short legs and paddle-like feet and a heavy flattened tail. While able to crawl clumsily and slowly upon the land, he must have been far more at home in the water."

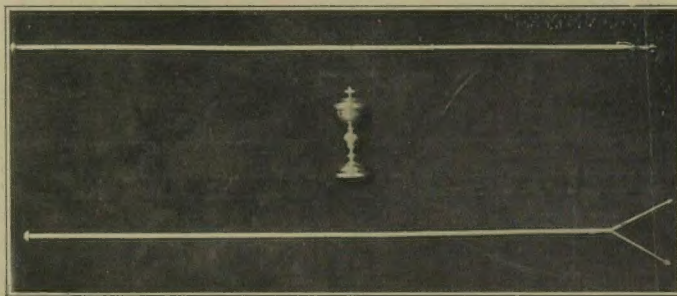
going on, the old and worn-out cells being replaced by new generations. Thus regarded, life shows that the "repairing-shop" view of things assumes a very high importance in the maintenance of the organism. When an injury has been inflicted, involving loss of tissue, it is repaired simply in virtue of the fundamental quality of all life, which we see represented in growth itself. It is immaterial whether it is a scratch or a compound fracture which has to be dealt with—the reparative process will begin at once. There will be a clearing away of dead matter, a work in which the surgeon plays his part, and the tissues, freed from encumbrance, speedily begin the work of repair.

It is not suggested that all living beings possess an equal power of making good their physical losses. The lower we go in nature, indeed, the more complete is the work of the repairing-shop. You see an animalcule simply divide in two, each half becoming a perfect organism. You can divide a hydra of the pond or ditch in halves, and each



FOR DISINFECTING LETTERS CAPABLE OF CARRYING DISEASE: A DEVICE IN USE IN 1819. SHOWING THE PIERCING APPARATUS, THE ACID-CONTAINER, AND THE COVER.

will develop into a new polype. A crab will grow again what it has lost its old ones and a tar-



THE LAST CONSOLATION OF THE CHURCH GIVEN FROM A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE: MEANS FOR ADMINISTERING EXTREME UNCTION TO PLAGUE-PATIENTS.

With the aid of the "wands" here illustrated the priest was able to administer Extreme Unction while standing at a comparatively safe distance from the dying plague-patient: that was in 1720. Below is shown a device used in 1819 for disinfecting letters. The suspected missive was pierced in the manner shown on the right, and then placed over a vessel containing a mixture of acids, which was fired that its disinfecting vapours might ascend. To complete the apparatus was a bell-shaped cover, which, placed over the container, confined the vapours to the letter and its neighbourhood.

our nearest neighbours in the series, a wondrous power of repairing our losses. Even if we do not succeed in making good our wants by legitimate means, we can provide substitutes efficient enough. If a wound shows a scar to mark its site, that scar consists of fibrous tissue which has replaced the skin, and in one sense the fibrous filling-up is stronger than the ordinary material, which in a simple scratch is perfectly replaced. The same feature is seen in the consumptive lung. When a cure is effected, the lung-material which has been destroyed in a limited area is replaced by another kind of substance—fibrous tissue again, in fact—which is useless for breathing purposes, it is true, but none the less representing a very effective stop-gap in the way of repair. And then we have to look deeper still, in order to see the great army of our microscopic blood-cells assisting in all these repairs, which very truly may be described as those of necessity and of the great power of repair. (New Wilson.)

AFTER THE PILTY-COCK AND BOULDER PERIODS: CURLING IN SCOTLAND.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HOOD.



1. TEN MINUTES FROM THE END OF THE CONTEST WHICH RESULTED IN A VICTORY FOR SCOTLAND BY 101 SHOTS: THE INTERNATIONAL CURLING MATCH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

2. THE LUNCHEON INTERVAL: A PAUSE FOR REFRESHMENT DURING THE MATCH ON CRAIGIELANDS POND, AT BEATTOCK.

The International Curling Match between England and Scotland took place on February 6 on Craigielands Pond, at Beattock, a village in Dumfriesshire, near Moffat. The sides consisted of 24 rinks each, and the match resulted in a victory for Scotland by a majority of 101 shots, the total scores being—Scotland, 496, against England's 395. Most of the English side were really Scotsmen by birth, though resident south of the Tweed. Curling, even more than golf, is regarded as "Scotland's ain game," being of peculiarly Scottish origin. In its earliest form it was probably a kind of quoiting on the ice with stones weighing a few

pounds. "This," to quote "The Encyclopedia of Sport," "was the Kutingstone or Pilty-cock period of curling. Next came the Giant or Boulder Age. . . . While 60 lb. was about the minimum, we hear of some stones which actually weighed 200 lb." The curling stone later took a regulation form. The Grand Caledonian Curling Club was founded in 1838. In former days the Edinburgh magistrates used to march in procession, with a band playing the "Curler's March," to open the winter's sport on the Nor' Loch. There is a tradition that several of the Stuart Kings, as well as the ill-fated Darnley, were curlers.

• Art • Music •

• & the Drama •

JAN VAN EYCK
• INVENTING •
OIL COLOUR
• & VARNISH •ANN IN "THE PIGEON" AND
HEROINE IN "THE CONSTANT
LOVER," AT THE ROYALTY:
MISS GLADYS COOPER.
Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield.• VELASQUEZ
& PHILIP IV •
BEFORE THE
• ADMIRAL'S •
• PORTRAIT •

MUSIC.

WHEN Mr. Wesley Weyman made a first appearance under the auspices of the London Symphony Orchestra last month we suggested that the few marked blemishes in his performance were, in all probability, due to nervousness. Mr. Weyman's pianoforte recital last week justified the opinion, for his playing had recovered nearly all its accuracy and his gifts of interpretation were heard to great advantage. His readings have a personality of their own; he does not appear to follow any master, and this individuality never crosses the border-line to become eccentricity. Among distinguished pianists who gave recitals during the week was Mr. Leonard Borwick, fresh from a successful tour in the Antipodes. Nothing could have stood on a higher musical plane than his interpretation of Beethoven's C minor Sonata. Another very popular pianist, Mr. Mark Hambourg, has delighted his many London admirers at the Queen's Hall with the exhibition of strength, confidence, and marvellous technique that are his strong

symphony reveals great power of working out his main themes, a lively musical fancy, mastery over the orchestra, and a definite purpose. Sir Edward Elgar conducted a finely finished performance of his own "Enigma" Variations, and M. Cortot, that very brilliant pianist, was the soloist, not, apparently,

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE FIRE-SCREEN," AT THE GARRICK.

THERE is one character in Mr. Sutro's new comedy which would lend distinction to a much poorer play than "The Firescreen." It is one of those women of the siren type who out of sheer love of mischief and delight in power are capable of wrecking other women's happiness and stealing their men. If he had done nothing more than achieve the creation of Angela Verrinder in his new Garrick piece, Mr. Sutro would have done something considerable. Her opportunities for disturbing the peace of a bacteriologist and his wife appear natural enough; as the cousin of Martha Hadden, as an old friend of the husband's, what could be more reasonable than her reclaiming their friendship and playing her usual tricks with the married man; what more inevitable than Martha's anxiety to keep her husband's affection and to checkmate Angela? Similarly, the man to whom Martha appeals for help—a Don Juan of great

THE REVIVAL OF "THE SECOND IN COMMAND," AT THE
PLAYHOUSE: MISS DORIS LYTTON AS MURIEL MANNERING
AND MR. CYRIL MAUDE AS MAJOR CHRISTOPHER BINGHAM.Photo. L.N.A.
THE NEW MADONNA OF "THE MIRACLE": MISS LILIAN
BRAITHWAITE, AT OLYMPIA.
Miss Braithwaite has succeeded Miss Maria Carmi, otherwise Mrs. Karl
Volmüller, wife of the author of "The Miracle."

always in agreement with Sir Edward on questions of tempi, in Beethoven's Concerto in E flat.

At the London Opera House interest is divided between the various revivals of favourite operas, and the public response to reduced charges.

During the present week the London Symphony Orchestra has given two important concerts, one with the London Choral Society, and Miss Beatrice Harrison has given a cello recital. The Queen's Hall Orchestra will fulfil a fine programme this afternoon (Feb. 17th), assisted by the Manchester Orpheus Glee Society and Mme. Lula Myszk-Gmeiner.

THE REVIVAL OF "THE SECOND IN COMMAND," AT THE
PLAYHOUSE: MR. CYRIL KEIGHTLEY AS LIEUT. COL. MILES
ANSTRUTHER AND MISS DORIS LYTTON AS MURIEL MANNERING.

points. Happily, too, Mr. Hambourg has greater gifts than these, though he does not often exhibit them at his recitals in large halls, when he delights in showing how he can subdue the grandest of grand pianos.

The Philharmonic Society has given the first of the concerts that are to celebrate its hundredth year, and the occasion served to show that our premier musical association has not lost its honestly acquired hold on the public; the audience was large and responsive. A new work by Granville Bantock, "Fifine at the Fair," had been promised but could not be given, and in its place we had Mr. Percy Pitt's Symphony in G minor, which suffered from being placed last in a long programme. This is to be regretted, for Mr. Pitt is a gifted composer, one who would in all probability take high rank among his contemporaries if his many duties in connection with our national opera-house left him more time for composition. His

Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.
"THE PIGEON," AT THE ROYALTY: MRS. MEGAN IS REVIVED AFTER HER ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.
From left to right are shown Mr. Arthur B. Murray as a Police Constable, Mr. Wilfred Shine as Timson (once a Cabman),
Miss Margaret Morris as Guinevere Megan (a Flower-seller), Mr. Whitford Kane as Christopher Wellwyn (an Artist), and
Mr. Dennis Eadie as Ferrand (an Alien).

wealth and unscrupulousness, once befriended by her in an emergency—makes a favourable impression when introduced to us; and there is real vivacity in the scene in which the good woman explains to him the duties she expects him to fulfil as firescreen in her household. Yet even here we begin to discover Mr. Sutro into the game of fitting his characters into a cast-iron scheme, rather than letting the normal interaction of their temperaments shape his drama. A wife in Martha's position would have packed her rival off the premises bag and baggage instead of resorting to her shabby little intrigue. The conduct of everyone save Angela becomes more and more theatrical and unlikely. Nor can all the charm and light-comedy skill of Mr. Bourchier, as the Don Juan, or the gracious sincerity of Miss Violet Vanbrugh, cast for once as a good woman, or the piquancy of Miss Kate Cutler, as the Angela who so belies her name, reconcile us to even provisional acceptance of Mr. Sutro's scheme.

[Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere.]

ON A PRIVATE VISIT OF MUCH PUBLICITY: THE BRITISH "MISSIONARY."

PHOTOGRAPH BY B.I.G.



IN BERLIN WITH HIS BROTHER: LORD HALDANE DURING THE "TOUR" WHICH AROUSED FEVERISH INTEREST.

Lord Haldane's so-called "mission" to Berlin received many interpretations. It was said, for example, that it marked his desire to inquire into university affairs there; to pursue medical studies; to pay a private visit to friends; to study the German army at close quarters; to make a ski-tour in the Black Forest; to investigate the diamond industry in Germany; to secure a change in the sentence on Mr. Bertrand Stewart; to discuss a possible reduction of

armaments; and to settle various questions upon which there might be disagreement between Germany and ourselves. The supposed official nature of the War Minister's journey was confirmed to some by the fact that he lunched with the Kaiser. Lord Haldane himself has declared that his stay in the imperial capital was unofficial. For all that, interest in it and in problematical results is maintained, not only here, but abroad.

IN THE LAND IN WHICH KHARTOUM CATHEDRAL STANDS: A STRANGE AFRICAN PLACE OF WORSHIP.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY M. G. BARTHÉLEMY.



THE MOST IMPORTANT RELIC OF SOUDANESE ART IN THE FRENCH AFRICAN DOMINION: THE MOSQUE OF DJENNÉ.

At the present moment, when the photographs of the consecration of Khartoum Cathedral have just reached this country, it is more than usually interesting to look upon this illustration of the Mosque of Djenné, the most important relic of Soudanese art in the French African Empire. The town in which it stands is some nineteen miles from the Niger, and, with its high walls, its curious architecture, its towers, and its mosque of the delicate minarets, seems to the traveller a dream, a mirage, rather than a

reality. The place, indeed, is by no means the primitive village of so many of France's Central African subjects: its dwellings are solid and in numerous cases are constructed with imagination. Djenné and Timbuctoo, it may be remarked in passing, are the only Soudanese towns which have a distinctive architecture of their own. The remarkable Mosque of Djenné was dug out of the sand by natives working under the watchful eyes of the French authorities.

"A STONE IN THE ARCH OF CHRISTIANITY: THE CONSECRATION OF KHARTOUM CATHEDRAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 AND 5 BY THE "AFRICAN WORLD", THE OTHERS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. DURING THE SOLEMN SERVICE OF CONSECRATION, THE INTERIOR OF KHARTOUM CATHEDRAL.
2. CONSECRATED BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON; KHARTOUM CATHEDRAL, FROM THE EAST.

3. THE NEW CENTRE OF RELIGIOUS LIFE IN KHARTOUM; THE INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL — SHOWING THE PULPIT, THE CHOIR, AND THE ORGAN.

4. AFTER THE CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CATHEDRAL AT KHARTOUM BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON; OFFICIALS AND OTHERS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

5. THE CONSECRATOR AND SOME GUESTS, IN THE FRONT ROW—THE BISHOP OF LONDON, THE COPTIC ARCH-BISHOP OF JERUSALEM, THE COPTIC BISHOP OF ST. PAUL IN THE DESERT, AND THE BISHOP OF GOOJAN.

The consecration of the new cathedral at Khartoum took place in fitting manner on the 26th of January. It began with the celebration of the Holy Communion at seven in the morning, and at a quarter to nine the doors were opened for the chief service. Half an hour later the procession outside the cathedral advanced to the west door and halted, whereupon the Bishop of London knocked thrice upon the door, which was opened to him by the churchwardens. Then some responses having been sung, the Governor-

General, acting as Chairman of the Committee, read the Petition of Consecration, to which the Bishop of London assented. The procession then marched up the nave to the chancel, where the legal deed of conveyance was handed to the Bishop, who placed it upon the Holy Table. The service then continued in the customary form. In his sermon the Bishop picturesquely described the new Cathedral as "a stone in the arch of Christianity to span Africa from sea to sea."

DESIGNED TO CRUSH THE WASPISH ENEMY WITH ONE BLOW: THE WAR-SHIP'S NEW AND DEADLY WEAPON.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. M. PARSONS.



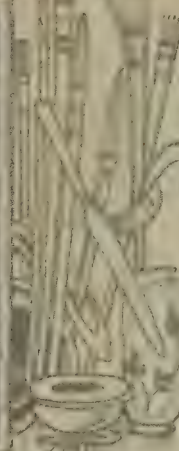
MADE NECESSARY BY THE MODERN DESTROYER'S GROWTH; AND FIRING THE HEAVIEST PROJECTILE WHICH CAN BE MAN-HANDLED: A SIX-INCH QUICK-FIRER OF THE BRITISH NAVY'S BATTLE-SHIPS AND BATTLE-CRUISERS IN ACTION.

The increased size of modern destroyers has caused the authorities to decide to arm the new battle-ships and battle-cruisers with six-inch quick-firing guns of the type illustrated, which are calculated to smash an oncoming destroyer with one blow. These will replace the fourteen and twelve-pounders previously fitted. Sixteen of them will be mounted on each vessel with casemates to protect their crews. It is generally admitted that the

six-inch marks the limit of power attainable by a quick-firing gun. Its one-hundred-pounds projectile is the heaviest that can be man-handled. A maximum of twelve shots a minute can be fired, the rapidity of firing being restricted by the fact that the recoil must spend itself. The muzzle-velocity is 3050 foot-seconds; the muzzle-energy, 6492 foot-tons.

STATES-OF-MIND PICTURES: ITALIAN "FUTURIST" PAINTINGS.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE ARTISTS, AND OF MESSRS. BERNHEIM-JEUNE AND CO., OF RUE PICHEPANCE, PARIS; PHOTOGRAPHS BY FERRARIO, AND ILLUSTRATION'S BUREAU.



1. "CAHOTS DE FIACRE." BY CARLO D. CARRÀ.
2. "LES ADIEUX." BY UMBERTO BOCCIONI.
3. "LA MODISTE." BY GINO SEVERINI.

4. "LA MODISTE." BY GINO SEVERINI.
5. "LES FUNÉRAILLES DE L'ANARCHISTE GALLI." BY CARLO D. CARRÀ.

6. "CEUX QUI S'EN VONT": AN "ÉTAT D'ÂME" PICTURE. BY UMBERTO BOCCIONI.
7. "LE CHAT NOIR." BY GINO SEVERINI.

8. "SORTIE DU THÉÂTRE": A PICTURE BY CARLO D. CARRÀ.
9. "LE RIRE." BY UMBERTO BOCCIONI.

The artistic world across the Channel is both interested and amused by the hanging in a Paris gallery of works by Italian "Futurists," who affirm that their show of pictures, some examples of which are here given, is the most important exhibition of Italian paintings which has ever been offered for the judgment of Europe. They assert that their "intoxicating aim" is to depict states of mind, to compel the spectator to live in the picture, which must be the synthesis of what we see and what we remember; they argue, for example, that when the right shoulder or the right ear of an individual is depicted, it is useless to represent also the

left shoulder or the left ear of that figure. They declare, amongst other things, that any form of imitation should be despised and every form of originality glorified; that all subjects which have been dealt with in the past should be neglected in favour of our whirling life of pride, fever, speed, and steel; that movement and light destroy the materialism of bodies; and that the name "madman," which the majority apply to innovators, should be regarded as a title of honour. An article, by Mr. P. G. Kennedy, which deals fully with the subject, will be found elsewhere in this issue.



GULLIVER AND THE LILLIPUTIANS (Jonathan Swift)



JONATHAN SWIFT

LITERATURE



PETER TOPPING AND HIS SAILORS

"Hunters and Hunting in the Arctic."

There is a strong political interest in certain passages written by the Duke of Orleans in the introduction to his book, "Hunters and Hunting in the Arctic" (David Nutt). "It is at sea," he writes, "that I have experienced the most powerful and poignant emotions of my life, when I have always been most keenly conscious of the presence and protection of God; and it is when I have been face to face with the dangers of the sea that I have, seen social distinctions vanish, he alone commanding who had proved himself worthy to command." In view of the Duke's position as a possible claimant to the throne of France, the allusions to Divine protection and the capacity to rule are not without their significance, and still more outspoken is the passage with which the royal exile concludes. "Whatever the future may be which Providence has in store for me, those struggles with the ice and sea have not been useless. They have at least served to enable me to understand and love the humble sailors who so cheerfully risked their lives for me each day; they have, I hope, tended to develop the man I aspire to be, so that should God one day see fit to impose greater and more onerous burdens upon me, I may not prove wanting on finding myself at the helm of a ship larger and more difficult to navigate than my old *Belgica*." The Duke's book consists mainly of descriptive extracts from his diary of his Arctic expedition of 1909, with added

three previous voyages. It has been well translated into English by Mr. H. Grahame Richards, and is accompanied by a number of excellent photographs illustrating the dramatic moments of the chase. Its chapters deal respectively with trappers, bears, bear cubs, reindeer, walrus and seals, and contain a narrative of sport in pursuit of these various animals. Many of the episodes described are exciting, many amusing, and all of them interesting. The Duke has

is sometimes an aid in artistic work. Hearn illustrated the truth of his own saying that romance is not found in books but in life. Consciously or not, Mrs. Kennard, in her account of his story, with the new assistance of his letters to his half-sister, emphasises the race question—the influences of his ancestry, but still more his preoccupation with them—as its dominating factor.



KINDER THAN MANY A SEAL-HUNTER: THE DUKE OF ORLEANS AND A YOUNG SEAL ON THE ISLAND OF JAN MAYEN.

"I perceived a young grey seal lying on the sand. . . . Intercepting its retreat, I took it into my arms. . . . We all caressed the little animal. . . . One of the sailors finally took charge of it."—"The females congregate towards the middle of April on the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and at Jan Mayen. Their young . . . cannot enter the water until they are fifteen days old. . . . The sailors land, and during several days kill the young seals with clubs. . . . From three to five hundred thousand seals are destroyed in this way every spring."

From "Hunters and Hunting in the Arctic," by the Duke of Orleans. Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. David Nutt.

A Book of Pedigrees.

(See illustration on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" page.)

Forty-two pedigrees of well-known families are contained in Volume 17 of the "Visitation of England and Wales," edited by Mr. Frederick Arthur Crisp, and printed at his private press—the "Grove Park Press," 270, Walworth Road, S.E.—in a limited edition of five hundred copies. The volume is beautifully printed on good paper, tastefully bound, and illustrated by ten plates, consisting of portraits, armorial bearings, and book-plates, with a number of facsimile signatures and some coats-of-arms in the text. Several well-known names catch the eye in looking through the volume, such as that of Colonel Seely, Under-Secretary for War, who comes in the pedigree of the Earl of Erne, and that of Mr. William de Morgan, the novelist, whose name occurs among the descendants of Lieut.-Colonel John de Morgan, of the Madras Infantry, who died in 1816. The pedigrees include those of the Earl of Derby, Viscount Gough, and the Duke, Knill, and Rush-out baronetries. There is a full index, and also a list of additions and corrections to previous volumes.



AS HE WOULD BE IN THE SHIP OF STATE: THE DUKE OF ORLEANS, WITH THE TRICOLOUR, AT THE HELM OF HIS MOTOR-LAUNCH.

"Should God one day see fit to impose greater . . . burdens upon me, [I hope] I may not prove wanting on finding myself at the helm of a ship larger and more difficult to navigate than my old *Belgica*" (i.e., his Arctic vessel).

From "Hunters and Hunting in the Arctic," by the Duke of Orleans—Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. David Nutt.

no love of wholesale slaughter, and his sympathy and affection for living animals continually shows itself. In the introduction he gives an interesting sketch of the history of the whaling industry, and discusses the reasons for France having failed to take her full share therein, or to follow up the exploits of some of her early pioneers.

Lafcadio Hearn. The chief thing that strikes us about "Lafcadio Hearn: His Life and Work" (Nash) is the author's sympathetic treatment of her subject, and her evident desire to be no more than just. Mrs. Kennard is loyal to her hero, but she does not seek to hide his failings. Nor can they be hid. Hearn is one of the men for whom allowance has to be made all the time. Mrs. Kennard makes it, but wisely. She realises, for example, the material outlook that went with the intellectual idealism. The impression left by her most readable book carries with it understanding of those wayward, difficult, irrational personalities of whom all we know seems somehow to justify affection and regard, even when it ought by all rigid canons to deny their claim to them. On the strength of his own account of himself, it has been supposed hitherto that Hearn, born an Irishman, spent most of his boyhood in Wales. All his biographers tell us so. What really happened, we learn from Mrs. Kennard, is that, since Ireland had for him unpleasant memories, he transplanted his imaginings in his letters to a more congenial atmosphere, adopted apparently from Borrow's "Wild Wales" and De Quincey's "Wanderings in Wales." That is an example of his tendency to over-emphasise an impression of the moment at the expense of accuracy, with its constant pitfalls for a too-confiding biographer. Doubtless, this mental myopia helped him to glimpses of the soul of a strange people, just as, he declared, physical myopia, from which also he suffered,



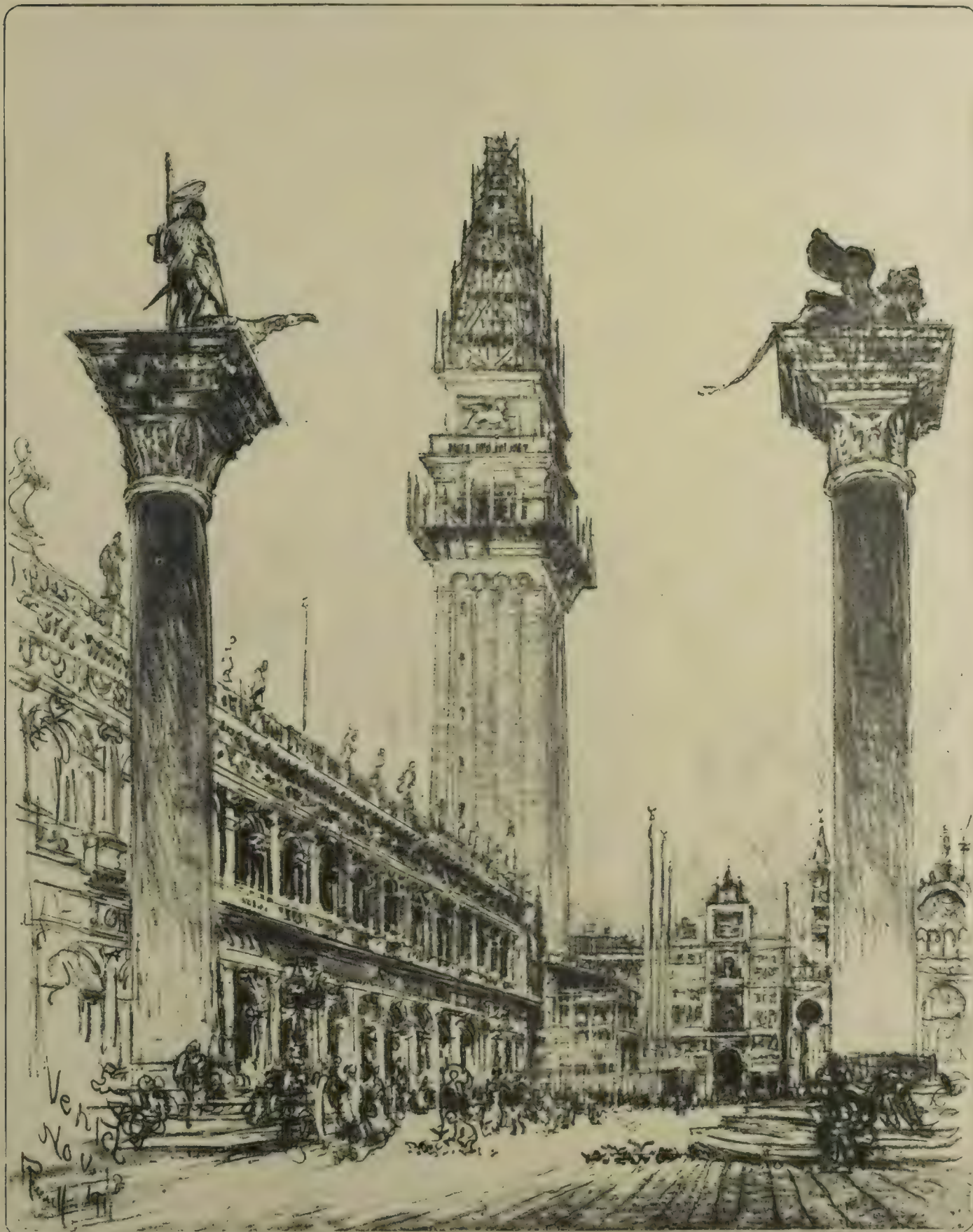
AN AUTHOR AND HIS JAPANESE WIFE WHO HAD TO INVENT A LANGUAGE TO CONVERSE IN: LAFCADIO HEARN AND SETSU KOIZUMI.

"The difficulty of language, was at first insuperable. After a time they instituted the 'Hearn San Kotoba,' or Hearnian language, as they called it, but in these Matsue days an interpreter had to be employed."

From "Lafcadio Hearn," by Nina H. Kinnura—Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. Evelyn Nash.

IN "A GHOST UPON THE SANDS OF THE SEA": COMPLETING VENICE.

DRAWN SPECIALLY FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY JOSEPH PENNELL.



TO COMPEL THE TRAVELLER TO REALISE THAT HE IS NOT AT THE TOWER OF BABEL: THE NEW CAMPANILE OF ST. MARK'S UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

It has been said of Venice: "Every language under the sun can be heard in the streets, and Deekford, the English traveller, tells us that, but for the presence of the Campanile, he could well have thought himself at the Tower of Babel." Those who visit the "Queen of the Adriatic" in the future will have like reminder, for the Campanile, which, after standing for ten centuries, collapsed on July 14, 1902, is being rebuilt according to the original designs. Thus Venice will be complete again. World-famous as the bell-tower is, it cannot be said to be of great beauty. The chief criticisms levelled against it are that the lower part is a

practically plain mass of brick-work, and that the belfry is crushed by the superstructure. In days of old it had several uses. "From time to time," says M. Philippe Monnier, "the watchman, perched on the summit of the Campanile, trimmed like a ship's mast, would give his signal, and the bells of S. Niccolo on the Lido would ring out, while on the horizon the triumphant galleys of the Republic came into view." Now, to use the words of Ruskin, Venice is "a ghost upon the sands of the sea, so weak—so quiet—so bereft of all but her loveliness"; and the Campanile is an asterisked "sight."

At the Sign of St. Paul's

The inhabitants of St. Paul's Churchyard are much disturbed by a noise and clatter

playing nine pins at unreasonable hours. From a printed notice dated May 27, 1851.

ANDREW LANG ON HOMERIC BURIAL AND "ANTIQUARIAN OLD-WOMANRIES."

PERHAPS the reader has not Sir Walter Scott's taste for "antiquarian old-womanries" as a kind of mental sedative? If he has not, he can skip some of the following remarks. It is the standing puzzle of antiquaries and scholars that Homer uniformly describes a given mode of burial. You cremate the corpse on a large pyre of wood. You take out the bones and place them (if of a prince or fame), in a golden urn or coffer, round which you wrap a fair cloth of linen. This you place in a kind of small stone chamber. Over the hole you build a cairn of earth, and round the cairn place a circle of stones to prevent the earth from slipping and crumbling down into the plain. Set a pillar about the cairn, and all is done that the shade of the departed regards as his due. The shade is now admitted to the House of Hades, whence the other shades eject him if he has not been duly burned. The burning was the essential thing. I know just such



A LADY EXPLORER WHO STARTED IN THE GUISE OF A LADY'S MAID: MRS. MARGUERITE ROBY, AUTHOR OF "MY ADVENTURES IN THE CONGO."

"I set out *incog.* (to the intense delight of my bosom chums) as maid to a certain titled lady who was going out with her daughter, son-in-law, and their two children, with whose welfare I was entrusted. . . . There were decided possibilities in the situation, and these were realised from the very start."

From "My Adventures in the Congo," by Courtesy of

the departed regards as his due. The shade is now admitted to the House of Hades, whence the other shades eject him if he has not been duly burned. The burning was the essential thing. I know just such



PRINCIPAL PAINTER IN ORDINARY TO QUEEN VICTORIA: THE LATE SIR GEORGE HAYTER.

Sir George Hayter was born in 1792, and in 1837 (the year of her accession) was appointed Principal Painter of History and Portraits to Queen Victoria. In 1841 he became Principal Painter in Ordinary, and was knighted in the following year. The above portrait was painted and etched by himself. The original is in the possession of the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey. From the "Painting of England and Wales," 1842 (reprinted), by Courtesy of the Editor, Mr. P. A. Group. (See Review on "Literary" Page.)



MR. PAUL BERTRAM, Author of "The Shadow of Power," published by Mr. John Lane. (See Review on another Page.)

a cairn as he speaks of, wall of upright stones around it and all, in a field beside a stream where I caught my first salmon, a stream that flows into Loch Aline, 'the beautiful loch,' an inlet of the Sound of Mull, in Argyllshire. The field has a Gaelic name meaning 'The Field of the little Battle,' but the cairn would accommodate the bodies of a regiment. Moreover, in other Scottish cairns, the urn for the bones, always of clay, bears marks of the coarse linen cloth in which, like the golden urn of Homer, it was wrapped. Certainly Homer did not invent a mode of burial which, in Northern Europe, actually existed. But here is the difficulty. We know that, before Homer's time, the people of Greece and Crete did not bury in this way. Sometimes they built stately domes of stone above their dead. They also interred in deep-sunken shaft-graves, and in pit-graves, and, I think, in chambers cut in the living rock. They did not burn their dead.



A GREAT FRENCH LITTÉRATEUR: M. ANATOLE FRANCE.

M. Anatole France, who was born in Paris in 1844, made his first great literary success in 1881 with his story, "Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard." He has written many other novels, as well as historical studies, and satires, such as "L'Île des Pingouins." An English edition of his works is published by Mr. John Lane.

On the other hand, no such cairns as Homer describes, with their contents, have been discovered. There were, however, plenty of cairns or mounds, we know, which were believed to cover the ancient heroes. Now I am told, on the very best authority, that no such great cairn, still extant in Greece, has been so carefully explored that you can prove it never to have contained the Homeric stone chamber and urn. Again, such cairns necessarily invite the attention of treasure-hunters; and for thousands of years the treasure-hunters of Greece have been despoiling every grave which they could discover.

My line was, then, that in Greece we had cairns enough of Homer's sort, but that they had been robbed and knocked about. Nobody listened to an amateur. However, Dr. William Dörpfeld did take notice, and he is quite the greatest German scholar and digger in some departments of the difficult game.

In a learned German periodical for January, which has been sent to me, he kindly says that I am right, and that the celebrated Dr. Cauer is wrong, as to Homer's date and ways of living. 'This' is nuts' to me, as the great Cauer had written that I must be 'waxed aside' as no good. So, at least, I read in a long paper by a learned Catholic scholar of the United States, who highly applauds Dr. Cauer for his treatment of my foolish fancies. But, with Dr. Dörpfeld to back me, I "say boo!" to you: pooh! pooh! to you!—that is, to the American Professor, and to Dr.

Cauer, if he is correctly reported. Now Dr. Dörpfeld has found, he says, such graves as Homer describes, in Leucas, which, he also says, is the Ithaca of Ulysses. Round the burning-place, with slaked wood ashes, is the stone wall to keep in the piled-up earth of the *Grabhügel*, or grave-hill, or cairn, which itself has been mostly destroyed by grave-robbers of old; and the stone chamber where the urn was placed is likewise traceable. But the robbers have taken what treasure there may have been. Luckily, they have left some knives and a dagger lying under a stone. These are of bronze, as in Homer's time, not of iron. The pottery was not of the beautiful kind common in the rich Ægean graves, but very much undecorated. It seems, then, that the people buried were "Achæans," Homer's people, who had not adopted the pottery, nor shaft and pit-graves of the more civilised Ægean or Cretan folk of southern and eastern Greece. As far as I can gather, the grave-hill or cairn, in Leucadia, far north and west, must have been small; in that out-of-the-way place, perhaps the home of Ulysses, "they were kings in rather a small way." However, I have the better of my American and German Professors!



PO. to, Lumberton. A NOVELIST WHO HAS DISCOVERED THE SECRET OF POPULARITY: MRS. FLORANCE BARCLAY, AUTHOR OF "THE FOLLOWING OF THE STAR."

Before she wrote "The Rosary," of which 300,000 copies were sold in two years, Mrs. Barclay was unknown as a writer. She recently followed up her success with another novel, "The Following of the Star." A skilful handling of sentiment and a love-interest is the secret of her popularity.



AUTHOR OF "THE EVERLASTING MERCY" AND "THE WIDOW IN THE BYE STREET": MR. JOHN MASSEFIELD.

Many critics consider that Mr. John Masfield's two narrative poems, "The Everlasting Mercy" and "The Widow in the Bye Street," which have appeared in the "English Review," the latter in the current number, are the finest poetical efforts published for a long time. Mr. Masfield is the author of "The Tragedy of Nan," and many plays, poems, novels, etc. Reproduced by Courtesy of the "English Review" and the Artist.

Flour

without OXO
one-third
WASTE

WITH
OXO
NO
WASTE

Potatoes

without OXO
one-third
WASTE

WITH
OXO
NO
WASTE

Beans

without
OXO
one-third
WASTE

with OXO - NO WASTE

The source of bad health removed by



The remarkable progress of scientific physiological investigations teaches a priceless lesson of health. Health depends mainly on food. And if you apply to yourself the teaching of Science in regard to food you will enjoy health and vigour in a degree which will astonish you. Is it not well, then, to know what Science has to say about food?

Science shows that in ordinary circumstances only a part of the available nourishment of foods is absorbed by the human system. For example: of the available Protein (nourishment) in FLOUR 30·3 per cent. is not absorbed; in POTATOES 32 per cent. is not absorbed; in PEAS 17 per cent. is not absorbed; in BEANS 30·3 per cent. is not absorbed; in TAPIOCA 30 per cent. is not absorbed; and so on. The list could be extended almost indefinitely to include all the food we eat.

Food not completely absorbed is a danger. Millions of people suffer from that very cause and nothing else—yet they do not know it. Unabsorbed food clogs the human machine and causes all kinds of minor ailments which make living almost intolerable—headaches, drowsiness, tiredness, biliousness, liver complaints, neuralgia, nervous derangements, and all the evils which arise in consequence. Unabsorbed food handicaps every part of the human machine in carrying out its functional duties.

The question therefore arises: HOW TO ENSURE THE COMPLETE ABSORPTION OF FOOD? The answer is simple:—OXO taken with, before, or after a meal, secures the complete absorption of the available nourishment of the food eaten.

OXO is described by the scientists as one of the greatest PROMOTERS OF ABSORPTION known to man. OXO acts on the digestive system in a way which is absolutely extraordinary. OXO promotes a very free flow of the gastric juices which nature herself provides to attack, to break up, to finely divide and absorb the food which passes into the stomach. OXO opens the canals which take food direct into the circulation—and that is true not only for the healthy, but also for the invalid and infant.

The results of taking OXO are manifold. Not only does the system gain by the intrinsic nutriment of OXO itself, but it gains enormously by the additional nutriment OXO extracts from other foods eaten. The waste of other foods is prevented by OXO, and the fullest available nourishment is extracted from them. The effect on the general health is remarkable. It must be experienced to be appreciated. And the experience begins from the very first cup of OXO taken.

OXO—rich in phosphorus.

The tonic properties of OXO are hardly less remarkable than the properties which promote absorption. OXO is rich in phosphorus—in fact it ranks higher in phosphatic value than many advertised so-called phosphatic tonics. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the value of phosphorus as a body-builder—especially in growing children. And the value of OXO as an addition to the food of growing children is due largely to its richness in assimilable phosphorus—so easily assimilable that it finds its way rapidly into the very centre of the nervous system and is distributed to the tissues and bones which need it most.

See the word OXO on the bottle.

Tell your Tradesman:—

IF IT ISN'T OXO—IT WON'T DO

OXO, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

LADIES' PAGE.

IN every war nowadays, there are two armies: the one numerically and physically weaker than the other, but in nobility of purpose and blessedness of success the stronger: there is the army of destruction, and that of restoration. Women are enrolled in the latter, the army of repair: and while men should volunteer for the defence of the country against foreign aggression, because, alas! it is necessary for our safety, girls should patriotically prepare themselves to fulfil the women's war-task—to nurse and, if possible, restore to health the sick and wounded. If war should ever touch our soil (as Lord Roberts so strenuously urges us to believe to be possible, even likely), the women who then can render no useful service in that great army of help and repair will keenly regret their own uselessness. Let no girl suppose that she will then be able to be of real service if she has not prepared beforehand for the work of nursing the wounded. Just as every man, however brave and spirited, who has not joined the Territorials and learned to shoot and obey military orders, will then feel bitterly ashamed of his uselessness, but will inevitably be "out of it," so young women who are absolutely untrained will find themselves useless in war-nursing. We have been slow in taking up Red Cross organisation, but now, in all large centres of population, women can discover, if they look about, where they may obtain a little education in this direction. "The Women's Sick and Wounded Convoy Corps" (hon. sec., Mrs. St. Clair Stobart), 39, Great Smith Street, Westminster, provides a fuller and more specialised course of training for war volunteer nursing; and the subscription, for which a three years' course of instruction is given, is now reduced to one guinea per annum. It is splendid to hear also that our Navy is soon to have a Red Cross ship, a vessel controlled by the State, and—in accordance with the beautiful tradition of the Red Cross movement—to succour wounded warriors of any nationality. The new vessel is to be painted white, with a green band, and will fly the Red Cross flag besides the Union Jack.

The great value of trained nurses assisting the surgeons in war was proved conclusively by the Japanese. They entered upon Red Cross training for their women with characteristic national thoroughness, and the result was an unprecedentedly low death rate in their last great war with Russia. The Red Cross is emphatically a women's organisation, and is chiefly worked by them in all lands. The Japanese



A CHARMING RIVIERA COSTUME.

Of smooth white cloth, with pale-blue braiding and buttons.
The wide belt is of a slightly deeper tone of blue.

training was under the patronage and personal supervision of the Empress. That other Island Empire has had many illustrious women in its past history, including one of the most famous and successful of warrior-women, the Empress Jingo, and a number of celebrated poetesses. The present Empress is herself distinguished for her literary talents. Her influence has been exerted in founding many charitable institutions, in the spirit of her own sympathetic lines—

The winter with its rigours touches not
Our persons clad in vesture rich and warm;
But when we think upon the suffering poor
That freeze in their thin rags, the cruel tooth
Of pitiless winter bites our inmost heart.

When the leaders of Japan decided that the knowledge of the West should be brought into their country, and all the people made the sacrifices of power and of sentiment needful for this end, the Japanese men had wisdom enough to perceive that they could not advance far alone; that they must either take with them the women of their race, or be hampered and hindered by their opposition. Accordingly, when the earliest students of the stronger sex were sent to learn all the knowledge of Europe in England and on the Continent, a contingent of clever girls was sent over to the Women's Universities of the United States. These girls in most cases belonged to the first families of Japan, and one can well imagine that their parents regarded no point in the new departure with more anxiety and felt no sacrifice greater than was involved in sending their girls to live in a foreign land for three or more years. Of course, in the thorough Japanese way, homes and efficient care and chaperonage were provided for the young students, and I heard of the experiment from the wife of an American clergyman to whom was confided the young lady who, after a brilliant scholastic career in America, went back home to become the wife of Marshal Oyama. These American-educated girls have assisted in arranging the educational and other institutions in Japan, including the Red Cross work, for the present generation.

Whilst some ladies keep always to one perfume in the soap they use at the toilette, there are many others who maintain that variety has greater charms. All those of this opinion are especially interested in John Knight's selection of toilet soaps, for, whilst their excellent quality is uniform, there are no fewer than thirty varieties of these soaps, many of them very uncommon, such as Lemon Juice, Carnation, Honey, Jasmine, Mignonette, Refined Sulphur, Sweet Pea, Sweet Scented Curd, and so on.—FILOMENA.

Do You Odolise?

Odol, the World's Dentifrice, is the preparation to use, for a few drops mixed with a tumbler of water make an emulsion which will thoroughly cleanse and purify the oral cavity, destroying all injurious bacteria.

It is the rinsing of the mouth and the brushing of the teeth with this antiseptic and delightfully refreshing mixture that constitutes the process now known as Odolising.

Odol penetrates the interstices in and between the teeth and permeates the gums and mucous membrane of the mouth, exerting its marvellous powers not only during the few moments while using it, but for hours afterwards.



"Teach without noise of words—without confusion of opinions—without the arrogance of honour—without the assault of argument."

THE KING OF PHYSICIANS—PURE AIR

STRENGTHEN YOUR LUNG TISSUES AND THUS INCREASE THE VIGOUR AND RESISTING POWER OF YOUR BODY.

"Thirty deep inspirations taken every morning in a pure atmosphere will do more for the colour of the cheeks than a tumbler of Chalybeate or a dose of Iron Pills."—NIEMEYER.

"The worst strain of modern city life is not on the Brain but on the Lungs. A large percentage of the Germs of our deadliest diseases will die in from half an hour to two hours in well-lighted, well-ventilated rooms, and nearly all of them perish quickly in direct sunlight and in the open air."—HUTCHINSON.

"Remember that it has now been well proved that this disease (Pneumonia) owes its origin to the Tubercle Bacillus—a germ which is practically universal and ubiquitous, but which is unable to grow or to take root properly unless it can be undisturbed in its quarters for about eleven clear days. Now, what chance has such a germ to settle in the lungs of an individual who at stated times freely admits nearly eight times the normal amount of pure life-giving air, reaching to the farthest recesses of his lungs? Practically none."—A. BRYCE, M.D., D.P.H.

*G. B. Cipriani Fecit.**Engraved by F. Bartoloni.*

WINTER.

"All Nature feels the renovating force of Winter, only to the thoughtless eye in ruin seen."—THOMSON.

"All disease is the same in all parts of the body. Its cause, morbid humour, which obstructs the circulation of the blood and the electricity or motive power of the brain. Its source, Indigestion and Constipation, or the Putrefaction arising therefrom."—W. RUSSELL.

"Recent researches have led to the establishment of the fact, to the satisfaction of the medical profession of the whole civilised world, that the chief cause of the infirmities of old age as well as of a large proportion of the diseases of adult life, is the process known as 'Auto-Intoxication,' or self-poisoning.

"This poisoning of our own bodies is due to putrefaction taking place in the large intestine, which in turn is the result of decomposition of food material set up by germs, or microbes, which infest the bowel, and which flourish most where the bowel cleanliness least obtains.

"The dual problem therefore of maintaining health and postponing the evils of old age resolves itself into the question as to how intestinal putrefaction may be averted, or prevented, or in other words, how the bowel may be kept clean."—CHARLES REINHARDT, M.D.

There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable remedy which will, by natural means, get rid of dangerous waste matter, without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality, than

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

AN IDEAL PREPARATION FOR THE WINTER—HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING & INVIGORATING.

Where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a Serious Illness. Its effect upon any Disordered, Sleepless, or Feverish Condition is simply Marvellous.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

ART NOTES.

THE pictures, drawings, and furniture of Lady Colin Campbell were distributed in King Street with little comment and to a small body of buyers. Her own appearance at Christie's in former years caused more excitement than the selling up of her vases and mirrors. Hers was a presence that no portrait could do duty for; even had the Whistler and the Boldini been at the sale, her look had still been missed from the scene. But the Whistler is

For modern portraiture at its best, do not go to the exhibition in Piccadilly; for modern portraiture at its worst, do not go there either, since such purposes as that make sad journeys' ends. But for a certain power, knowingness, and dexterity, the works of the Modern Society of Portrait Painters may be sought by those for whom such things are of account. Mr. Gerald Festus Kelly's "The Jester" is one of the masterpieces of a class of portrait made fashionable by Mr. Orpen. Here is a sitter supporting and supported by a tall grey hat, gloves, and a sense of the success of a suit of clothes that is as surprising as it is smart. Every point is noticed, and there is a point of sorts to the attitude and expression as well as to the

figures of ancient gilded bronze ranged behind his hatted head. The impression that the thing is half a jest is supported by the title's disguise of the identity of the well-known sitter. From the same painter comes the single beautiful passage of paint that may be discovered in a painful hour. The head-gear in "Ma-Thein-Kin in her Best Clothes" has the colour and touch which confesses to genuine feeling for things that are gentle and charming. For the rest, the Society is careful in the avoidance of such qualities. Mr. Philpot comes near to another class of beauty. His "Sculptor and Model" has spaciousness and flow. The building up of the pyramidal composition is too obviously and consciously done to be entirely pleasing; and the look of force in the action of the sculptor is exaggerated. In Tintoretto it would be acceptable; in Mr. Philpot, being removed from what is natural to modern colour and men, it leaves the impression of something manufactured, of something made up. This would be no reproach in an artist whose brushwork did not constantly remind one that its talent is for the rendering of matters of fact.

E. M.



Photo. H. W. S. S. SIGNIFICANT OF A NEW UNITY AMONG THE BALKAN STATES? THE GATHERING OF PRINCES AT SOFIA TO CELEBRATE THE COMING OF AGE OF PRINCE BORIS OF BULGARIA.

The photograph shows King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the foreign Princes recently assembled to celebrate the coming of age of his son and heir, Prince Boris, watching a march past of troops at Sofia. The occasion was memorable, for five Heirs Apparent of Balkan kingdoms were present, a fact which may inaugurate a new policy of joint action. Among the countries represented were Prussia, Austria, Greece, Roumania, Serbia, Montenegro, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Russia was represented by the Grand Duke Andrew Vladimirovitch. Prince Boris was born at Sofia on January 18, 1894.

mysteriously lost, save in a print now reproduced in the small edition of Mr. Joseph Pennell's "Life"; and the Boldini has gone from Carlisle Mansions to the Board Room of the National Gallery or the National Portrait Gallery, for the acceptance of the nation. The "Head of a Boar-Hound" was missed from Christie's for the same reason, but it is improbable that it will remain in Trafalgar Square. Among the most interesting and personal things sold last week were the drawings by Burne-Jones, his gifts to Lady Colin Campbell.

shoes and stick. The jester's jest is to appear inordinately mundane, the latest version of civilisation, while he sits before an old and splendid Chinese screen, with sacred



Photo. C. N. ON HIS LAST JOURNEY HOME: THE BODY OF THE DUKE OF FIFE BORNE ON A GUN-CARRIAGE THROUGH ASSUAN.

The body of the Duke of Fife, who died at Assuan on January 29, was a few days later conveyed by train to Cairo. The coffin, covered with the Union Jack, was borne on a gun-carriage through Assuan, from the dahabeah on the Nile in which the Duke died, to the station. At Cairo it lay in the chapel of the Kasr-el-Nil Barracks, and later was placed on board the cruiser H.M.S. "Powerful," to be brought to England. The Princess Royal travelled on the same vessel. It was arranged the Duke that should be buried at Mar.

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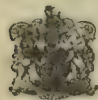
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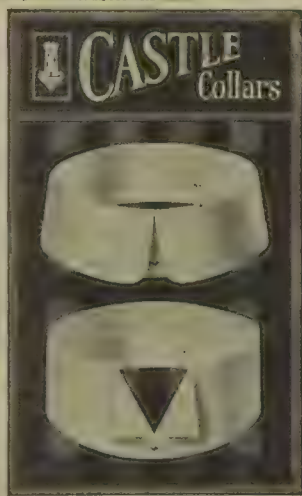
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"MY ADVENTURES IN THE CONGO."

(See Illustration on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page 1)

THE Congo Administration has found apologists from time to time, writers who wonder why anybody can find fault with the kind-hearted, patient, long-suffering Belgian officials who have really made a little heaven on earth of the country, and take a personal interest in the welfare of those entrusted to them. Mrs. Marguerite Roby is the latest of these apologists—"My Adventures in the Congo" (Edward Arnold). It is useless to expect that she will be the last. She has travelled through the Katanga to the Lado Enclave, and hopes in the future to visit the Kasai country. Her route lay over the Rhodesian borders along Lakes Mweru, Tanganyika, Kivu, and Albert Edward, and by way of Fort Portal into British East Africa. She tells us that the object of the journey was to see for herself what the Congo horrors were like, and that she found none. It was a trying journey, and full of strange, untoward



WHERE THE ARABS RESISTED THE ITALIAN ADVANCE: A HOUSE AT FLESCIUM DESTROYED BY ARTILLERY—SHOWING THE ITALIAN WIRE DEFENCES.

Arabs occupying the ruined house seen in the photograph attempted to resist the Italian advance into the oasis. The house was destroyed by artillery fire. In the middle distance may be seen the iron wire defence works of the Italian trenches.

THE ITALIAN ADVANCE INTO THE OASIS AT TRIPOLI: BERSAGLIERI ENTRENCHED AND FIRING AT THE ENEMY.

In the course of the Italian advance into the oasis, which took place recently, some of the Bersaglieri occupied houses, and entrenched themselves. From such points of vantage they then proceeded to open fire on the enemy.

incidents and experiences. Mrs. Roby suffered much from fever; she was forced frequently to coerce her carriers with the chicotte, a whip of hippopotamus hide, carried by her personal attendant. But when free from fever and anxiety about supplies, she seems to have enjoyed the journey, and to have shot at all birds and beasts that ventured in the line of march; even the useful and companionable marabou stork was not

spared. It is to be feared that the author's capacity for venturing far afield is not allied with any marked literary gift: her writing is somewhat slipshod, and the lapses into slang are numerous. Doubtless much shall be forgiven to one who can assure us that the Congo country is an earthly paradise, that whatever faults there may be are those of the Congolese native himself. If some of us still prefer to cling to our obstinate prepossessions, we have only ourselves to blame. Belgian soldiers and their officers are so kind-hearted that when they go to fight cannibals they fire into the air, in accordance with instructions. This must be their regular custom, for they did it in front of Mrs. Roby.



LIKE THE "CROWS'-NEST" OF A MAN-OF-WAR: ITALIAN SOLDIERS IN TRIPOLI ENGAGED IN SAILOR-LIKE SIGNALLING OPERATIONS.

But for the branches at the tree-top, it might almost be thought that these men were sailors at the mast-head of a ship. In reality they are Italian outpost men signalling from a palm-tree the presence of the enemy towards Fleschium during the Italian advance into the oasis.

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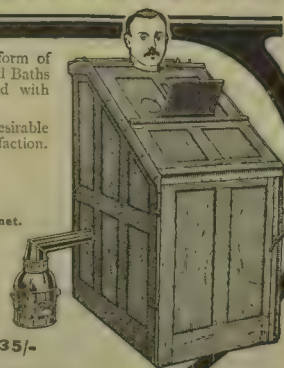
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NOVELS.

"The Shadow of Power." If, as appears probable from the title-page, Mr. Paul Bertram is a new writer, we think the novel-

reading world is to be congratulated on the promise of "The Shadow of Power" (John Lane). It is not easy to write a story of the Spanish Inquisition in the Netherlands without the horrors of that monstrous engine "taking charge," as the sailors say; but Mr. Bertram has contrived to evade this difficulty without in any way detracting from the sinister interest of the stake and the torture-chamber. He has not,

as we are beguiled into doing, we should, if our judgment were not wilfully misled by the author, be more likely to turn shuddering from so bloodstained a character. His conversion, his fierce combats, and his ardent love-affairs are all described with great spirit; and "The Shadow of Power" leaves on the mind the impression of a clever piece of imaginative work, a picturesque and well-written story of a heroic adventure.

"Ethan Frome." There is always the quality of distinction in Mrs. Wharton's work. Her English is admirably balanced, pure without being pedantic, incisive without brutality—

American in the ideal sense. Her crisis, the culminating situation in "Ethan Frome" (Macmillan) is tragic in the extreme; yet how much art and how great a sympathy—without which the true artist cannot, of course, exist—have been called into action to subdue the horror of Ethan Frome's household into a pitiful harmony with the winter landscape provided for its setting! This story of a self-sacrificing farmer, married to a woman whom he has never loved, and who has degenerated into a fretful, moody dyspeptic, is lit up by the vitality of Mattie Silver, the young girl whom circumstances have

forced upon the Frome homestead. Mrs. Wharton never allows her charm to be more than the colour and animation of warm youth playing upon Ethan's starved vision: it is an ephemeral glory, reserved for destruction by their mutual calamity. "Ethan Frome" is a masterly piece of work.

"Earth." "Earth" (The Bodley Head), by Muriel Hine (Mrs. Sydney Coxon), is a very good example of a certain type of refined and orderly English novel, the product of an intelligent mind that bends itself, possibly with just a shade of condescension, to the composition of light literature. Mrs. Coxon writes with a most satisfactory air of confidence. Her characters are well defined and logically thought out; if they err, it is in an absence of complexity which is rarer than the writer of "Earth" would have us believe. It is a thoroughly sound love-story, this tale of a modern young woman; and it is properly fitted with the requisite amount



THE LAYING OF A NEW CHANNEL CABLE; THE "CAMBRIA" STARTING FROM DOVER.

A few days ago operations were begun in the laying of a new submarine cable under the Channel between Dover and Cape Gris-Nez, the nearest point to England on the French coast. The photograph shows the cable-laying vessel, S.S. "Cambria," starting from Dover. The cable may be seen passing into the sea over runners at the bow. Seven buoys have been placed at intervals across the Channel to mark the route. These are lighted at night, and navigators have been warned to avoid them.

perhaps, been quite so successful in his attempt to blend in his chief character the sixteenth-century soldier and the hero of modern romance. The impression that is left is that Don Jaime was really rather more unspeakable than Mr. Bertram wishes us to realise; and that instead of taking him to our bosoms,



TRIED IN OPEN COURT. HEINRICH GROSSE, SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE FOR ESPIONAGE, IN THE DOCK AT WINCHESTER.

Unlike the recent trial of Mr. Bertrand Stewart at Leipzig, that of Heinrich Grosse, at Winchester, took place in open court. The prisoner was charged, under the Official Secrets Act, with obtaining and conspiring to obtain, at Portsmouth, information prejudicial to the interests of the State. He was found guilty and sentenced to three years' penal servitude. Mr. Justice Darling, in passing sentence, remarked that spying inflamed hostile feeling between nations, and should be stamped out.

of plot and with an application of fundamental morality that touches the spot in every instance. It is set in familiar scenes—an English home, the Riviera, a Chelsea studio—and the minor characters are types easily recognisable to the well-bred Londoner. It lacks reality, now and then, but it is never crude.

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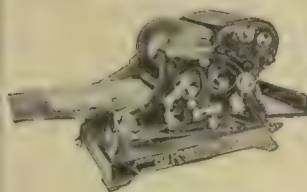
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

YESTERDAY, at Rusholme, Manchester, the second annual Motor Show, organised by the Society of Motor Manufacturers after much pressure from the Manchester trade, opened its doors to all those motorists and would-be motorists of Lancashire and the surrounding counties who, not having been at Olympia, are keen to see and examine the latest products of the automobile engineering industries of this and other countries. I am informed that every inch of space has been allotted, and that in addition to some 300 pleasure-cars, there will be a section for industrial vehicles, which have so much interest for our friends in that part of the country.

Argyll Motors will figure prominently at the Show. The man of moderate means will assuredly be strongly attracted to the 12-h.p. two-seater Argyll, with its generous four-speed gear-box (a model to all chassis of this type), its silent overhead worm drive, and its front-wheel brakes,

those who have purses of average depth, will be the 25-h.p. four-cylinder single-sleeve-valve limousine, in which the engine, with its single reciprocating rotary sleeve-valves, has so signally proved itself for power, quietude, flexibility, and absolute absence of periods. Also this car has the diagonally compensated front-

this, the engine, the frame, and the springing all depart from the stereotyped forms, not for the sake of diversity, but to obtain the end in view—namely, the production of a self-propelled carriage ideally comfortable in every way. The design permits of a body with wide doors, while the entire absence of engine and road vibration makes the N.E.C. a car that would suit the most nervy and delicate person.



HIGHLY EFFICIENT: A 25-H.P. 4-CYLINDER METALLURGIQUE CHASSIS.

The dimensions of the chassis are: wheel-base 11 ft. 6 in.; wheel-track, 4 ft. 8 in.; overall length, 15 ft. 5 in.; width, 2 ft. 9 in. It is fitted with plain-tread Dunlop tyres. The price of the chassis complete is £575.

wheel brakes, as originally suggested by the Editor of the *Autocar*, and put into practice by the clever

designer of the Argyll Company. The bodies on both these cars are by Argyll Motors, Ltd., and are grand examples of body-design and construction.

In the N.E.C. car—the production of the New Engine (Motor) Co., Ltd., of 9, Grafton Street, Bond Street, London—Man-cunians will have an opportunity of inspecting a

car in which the utmost ingenuity of the automobile engineer and of the scientific body-maker has gone to the production of a luxurious carriage. To achieve

designed and beautifully made and finished Van den Plas bodies which are peculiar to this car. In the

Those envious of the wonderful manner in which the Metallurgique cars have caught on in this country are prone to discount the mechanical perceptions of the British public and suggest that it is the radiator that has done it. But this is far from being the case, although it must be admitted that the radiator is a certain factor in this car's popularity. But as a soundly designed and executed engineering job the Metallurgique is hard to beat, as the Manchester folk will be able to see for themselves. Moreover, it has always the attraction of the perfectly



AN ATTRACTIVE AUSTIN CAR: A 15-H.P. 4-CYLINDER "LOVÉE" LANDAULET. The 15-h.p. Austin cars have four separate cylinders and four speeds. The equipment with the chassis includes a speedometer and distance-recorder driven from the propeller-shaft and a full kit of tools. The Austin cars are on view at the company's new depot at 130, Deansgate, Manchester.

which have proved so successful in their initial stages that they are being made standard on all the Argyll cars. Interesting to all, and certainly attractive to



AN ENTIRELY NEW PATTERN: A 6-CYLINDER TWO-SEATED TALBOT CAR. This car is one of the latest models made by Messrs. Clement Talbot, Ltd., at their works in Barby Road, Ladbroke Grove, London, W. The pattern, which is quite new, is becoming very popular with business men during the winter months.

late Monaco Rallye the Metallurgiques showed their quality by taking two first prizes in a field of over sixty-competitors. Mr. G. Berry, driving a 40-h.p. car,

(Continued overleaf.)

The Car that is entirely dependable—

INVINCIBLE
TALBOT

The car of proved invincibility.

The Talbot is the car which has behind it the experience of years, the recommendation of thousands of satisfied owners, and the record of continuous invincibility in all forms of trials.

Specifications and full particulars on request.

CLEMENT TALBOT, LTD.,

Automobile Engineers,

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Austin

"The Car that has Set the Fashion to the Motoring World."

MANCHESTER SHOW.

AUSTIN CARS

can be seen at our Depot

130, Deansgate, Manchester.

We shall be pleased if you will inspect these, the finest Automobile Showrooms in the North. There is no better value to be found in Motor Carriages anywhere.

We are not ourselves exhibiting, but examples of our cars will be found on the Stands of Tom Garner (Manchester) and The Mallard Motor Co., Ltd. (Liverpool). Trial Runs Arranged by Appointment.

MODELS (With price of Chassis, including Tyres):

10 h.p. 4-cyl. £240. 15 h.p. 4-cyl. £330. 18 24 h.p. 4-cyl. £480. 40 h.p. 6-cyl. £575. 50 h.p. 6-cyl. £650.

THE AUSTIN MOTOR CO., LTD.,

Builders of Motor Vehicles,
LONGBRIDGE WORKS, NORTHFIELD, BIRMINGHAM.

Also at London, Paris, Manchester, and Norwich.



The Motor Carriage de Luxe

As a roomy carriage, conveniently seated, easy of ingress and egress, silent engine, and, owing to the position of the back axle well BEHIND the rear seat, extraordinarily smooth-running, the N.E.C. more nearly approximates the ideal than any other car extant.

A RUN OF 300 MILES WITH PERFECT COMFORT.

An OWNER writes:

"Dear Sirs,—During the last few months I have done some very long runs, and the longer the run the more I appreciate the extraordinary degree of comfort. On my way North I did one of 300 miles, from Barnby Moor to Bridge of Allan, a run which would have been quite impossible except at a great personal discomfort in any car I had previously had or driven in."

The gliding motion of the N.E.C. Carriage must be experienced to be fully understood. It will give us pleasure to arrange a trial run at any time convenient. Please communicate with the Manager.

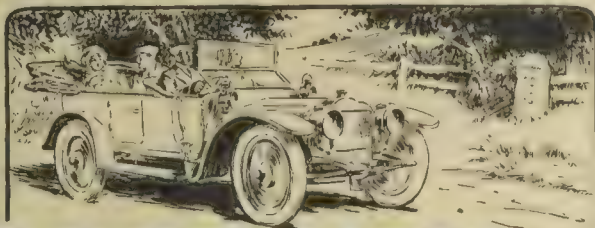
NEW ENGINE (MOTOR) CO., LTD.,

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NEC

Motor Carriage



GOODRICH TYRES

Goodrich Rubber is quite different from that used for other tyre treads. Not only is it softer, but it is finer and closer in grain, combining in a remarkable degree the two essentials of toughness and resiliency. . . . It is consequently most difficult to cut, and owing to the fact of its being moulded into its "working" shape, cuts that do occur have no tendency to gape and thus allow ingress to the two main elements of disintegration, grit and water. To examine a Goodrich cover after a couple of thousand miles wear is to receive quite new ideas on rubber possibilities. This is the reason for

The Goodrich
Average,

"A mileage representing the present limit of tyre science and tyre service."



RUBBER STUD
METAL STUD
OR PLAIN TREADS

Write for Catalogue to

The B. F. GOODRICH CO., Ltd.,
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BRITISH
THROUGHOUT.

IS THE

THE BEST FIFTEEN H.P. CAR STRAKER-SQUIRE

15 h.p.

ONE TYPE Chassis only,
to suit all types of bodies,
1912.

Chassis, with Tyres, £325.

By virtue of 5 years' concentration on the ONE MODEL only.

S. STRAKER & SQUIRE, Ltd.]

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AWARDED THE
R.A.C. GOLD MEDAL
FOR 1911.

THIS IS THE SECOND TIME THE R.A.C. GOLD MEDAL has been won by Sunbeam Cars entered for Monthly Trials—in 1909 and in 1911. We did not enter a car in 1910. No other car in the world has earned such high distinction. As only one Gold Medal for performances in Monthly Trials is awarded annually, the conclusion is obvious. Write for particulars of these proved best cars.

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UPPER VILLIERS STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON.
Agents for London & District: J. Keele, Ltd., 72, New Bond Street, W.

ARMSTRONG-WHITWORTH

Cars will be exhibited at the Manchester Show, Feb. 16 to 24, ON
STAND No. 58. : :

1912 MODELS AND CHASSIS PRICES:—

15-20 h.p. 4cyl. 80 x 135, 4 speeds, 815 x 105 Tyres, £375
17-25 h.p. 4cyl. 85 x 135, 4 speeds, 820 x 120 Tyres, £435
22-5 h.p. 4cyl. 95 x 120, 4 speeds, 820 x 120 Tyres, £465
25-5 h.p. 4cyl. 100 x 120, 4 speeds, 820 x 120 Tyres, £500
30-50 h.p. 6cyl. 90 x 135, 4 speeds, 895 x 135 Tyres, £850

Free Insurance Policy given with each model.

On Stand 22, Messrs Atkinson and Phillipson, of Newcastle, will show a 15-20 h.p. Armstrong-Whitworth fitted with a special Ambulance Body, including all necessary accessories. Price of this car complete is £475

SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG-WHITWORTH & Co., Ltd.,
ELSWICK WORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Sales Dept.: 25, Blenheim St., Bond St., London, W. Manchester: 114, Deansgate.

Highest Class Continental Chassis, combined with superb British Coach-Building.

OPEL

2-Seaters.

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Touring Cars.

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Cabriolets.

Ready for immediate delivery.

OPEL MOTORS—5-6, Halkin Street, London, S.W.

Continued.

captured chief honours in the run from Brussels to Monaco, and in the general classification for open touring-cars he was again placed first, so scoring a "double event."

If the deepest experience in the highest and most intricate branches of engineering make for anything in the production of automobiles, we shall not be wrong in expecting something superlative to issue from the works of Sir W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth and Co., Ltd., who from their great Elswick establishment send three of their 1912 models to Manchester. Two polished chassis—one the 30-50-h.p. which won golden opinions from all the experts at Olympia, and the other the 17-25-h.p.—will also be staged. The latter, in addition to its fine design and execution, has the special recommendation of a four-speed gear-box—an absolute necessity in a car of this power. A 15-20-h.p. will be shown carrying a Clayton body for the first time.

it should be noted that this is moulded in one piece, a feature making for great strength. Moreover, the rubber on the head is under compression, so that cuts, if they occur, close instead of gaping. The Michelin "Semelle" non-skid is remarkable for its specially hardened steel studs, which project well above the tyre, ensuring a firm grip of the greasiest surfaces. The band of chrome leather, too, is practically puncture-proof. The Michelin "Jumelle" twin tyres will also be shown, and demonstrations of fitting these tyres will be given. Among the accessories will be the well-known Michelin air-cylinder, the ever-blessed Michelin bolt valve, and the new Michelin jack, one

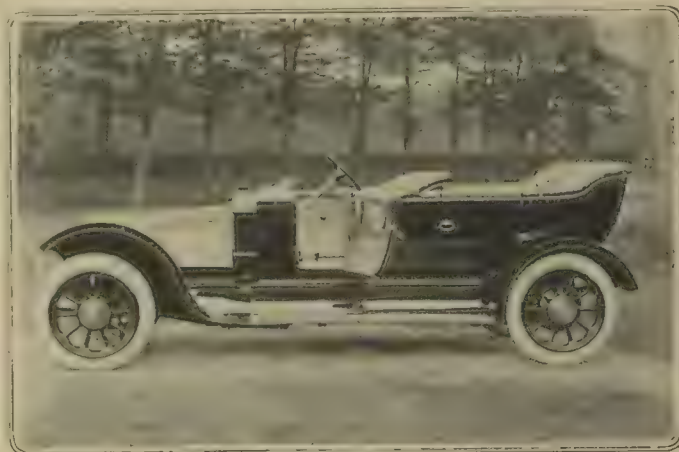
in such a way that it vastly increases the durability of the tread, and at the same time gives a grip of the road surfaces not possible to plain rubber. When combined with steel studs sunk in slots to the level of the tread itself, as the W.-M. combination, a perfect and, moreover, a quiet running non-skid is obtained. The rubber-studded covers are also most satisfactory



ON HIS 15-H.P. STRAKER-SQUIRE CAR, THE HON. BERNARD HOWARD, OF GLOSSOP HALL, DERBYSHIRE.

If Bibendum is not present in the many-coiled body at Manchester, he will be thoroughly well represented by a large range of the famous Michelin tyres. In the matter of the Michelin Square Tread

known to all that the treads of the Wood-Milne tyres are made of Wood-Milne Ltd. steel-rubber mixing, in which very finely drawn steel wire, cut up extremely small, is incorporated with the rubber



AN EXHIBIT AT THE MANCHESTER SHOW: A 23-H.P. 6-CYLINDER "ARROL-JOHNSTON" MOTOR-CARRIAGE.

The car has a "D" fronted landaulette body, for six persons including the driver, painted dark green and upholstered in fawn corded cloth. It is fitted with Sankey detachable steel wheels, Dunlop tyres, speaking-tube, electric roof-lamp, etc. The price is £695, spare wheel with tyre included.

of the best things of its kind ever made.

non-skids for the driving wheels of medium, and the steering wheels of all, cars.

As a native production, for Preston is hard by Manchester, local visitors to the Show will assuredly take pains to inspect the Wood-Milne tyres. It may not be

At the Dunlop stand the new Dunlop steel-studded leather-treaded tyre will make its first appearance in the North. The steel studs are most securely attached to the leather tread, and have a very generous backing of rubber beneath them to avoid all injury to the carcass. Some of these covers, which have achieved 13,000 and 14,000 miles on London taxi-cabs, perhaps the most brutal treatment to which tyres can be subjected, will be shown. A great object of interest is the perfected Dunlop Detachable Wheel, which, while being absolutely secure, is both easily

(Continued overleaf.)

The Highest Level

of EXCELLENCE
is attained
in the manufacture of

**Manchester
Show,**

**Continental
Tyres**

AND
DETACHABLE RIMS.

Lists on application.

**STAND
97.**

THE CONTINENTAL TYRE & RUBBER CO. (Great Britain), LTD., Thurloe Place, London, S.W.
Birmingham. Bristol. Dublin. Glasgow. Manchester. Newcastle-on-Tyne.



The 'point-nine' cars

Stand 56, Manchester Show.

IN the North Country the famous Arrol-Johnston cars sell quicker and easier than in any other part of Great Britain. Simply because the average North Country buyer 'knows something' about engineering.

THE very remarkable little 11·9 h.p. Arrol-Johnston has achieved 50·52 miles per hour for six consecutive hours. And the chassis was a STANDARDIZED CHASSIS, with a standard 2-seater body, running under R.A.C. supervision. No such feat has ever been attempted by any other car of this rating. This car may be tested at Manchester, and the price is £285 complete.

The New ARROL-JOHNSTON
Car Co., Ltd., PAISLEY.
London Agent—The Long Acre
Autocar Co., Ltd., 24-5,
Long Acre, W.C.



Wood-Milne

STEELRUBBER TYRES

A set of Wood-Milne Tyres is the soundest investment a motorist can make, not only from the important standpoint of expense, but also on the score of comfort and all-round satisfaction. These tyres possess so many features of interest that a personal investigation is well worth the making. We can show you how splendidly they are built; we can demonstrate the toughness of the Steelrubber Tread; we can give you convincing reasons why you should fit these Wood-Milne Steelrubber Tyres to your car right away.

The test of durability is wear under actual road conditions. By this test Wood-Milnes have proved their economy over and over again, a fact to which hundreds of letters testify.

Capt. Mc'K (Hants) informs us that a Wood-Milne Cover fitted to a rear wheel of a 40-h.p. 6-cyl. Napier has run nearly 6,000 miles, and is still in splendid condition.

We are showing a full range of Wood-Milne Steelrubber Tyres at the Manchester Show.

See us at Stand No. 88, Manchester Motor Show

With the natural grip of the Steel-rubber Tread and the unique Tread Patterns Wood-Milne Tyres start a

NEW ERA IN NON-SKIDS

The patterns mentioned are the GRIPB, GRIPSTUD, and GROOVED, each devised on scientific lines to afford the fullest possible security with perfect resilience.

WOOD-MILNE, LTD.,
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Telephone: Preston 246.
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LONDON: Manchester Avenue, E.C.
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The Tyre
Fits
It Last

Lanchester.

There is none like it.

In these days of standardised models nearly all motor-cars look very much alike. The Lanchester Car, however, possesses a high-class individuality of its own.

It is distinguished in appearance, luxurious to a degree in its appointments, while its smooth travelling, simplicity, and

absolute reliability discover a new delight in motoring to those who are able to buy and appreciate the "best of things."

Write for Catalogues, and let us arrange for a trial run.

Lanchester Motor Company, Ltd.,

Armourer Mills, BIRMINGHAM; 95, New Bond St., LONDON, W.; 38, King St. W., MANCHESTER.

Visit STAND No. 51 at the North of England Motor Show, MANCHESTER.

SCOTT-ROBINSON RUSSELL

Automatic CARBURETTER

The most Scientific Carburetter of the day. Ensures easy starting, Economy in Petrol Consumption, and maximum power under all conditions. Entirely AUTOMATIC and NOISELESS.

SEE IT AT

MANCHESTER SHOW, Stand 106.

Patent WIND-SCREENS

The ONLY wind-screens which can be adjusted while driving. Instantly fixed in any position. Perfectly rigid, absolutely vibrationless.

SEE IT AT

Or write to
MOTOR EQUIPMENTS, LTD., 82, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

"THE NEW

Humber

'ELEVEN'

is the

Magnet which draws the Crowds."

Vide "Motor World."



This beautiful model may be seen at Stand 45, Manchester Motor Exhibition, February 16th to 24th. It is retailed complete with Four-Seated Body, Hood, Screen, Headlights, Side and Tail Lamps and Horn, at the inclusive Price of

£285

With SIMILAR EQUIPMENT and TWO-SEATED Body

£270

A Range of our 1912 Models may be seen at our Holborn and Brompton Road Depots.

Full Particulars and Catalogue from Stand or
HUMBER LIMITED, Coventry.

LONDON: Holborn Circus, E.C.; 60-64, Brompton Rd., S.W.
MANCHESTER: 33, Blackfriars St. NOTTINGHAM: Grey Friars Gate.
SOUTHAMPTON: 27, London Rd. Agents everywhere.
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Continued.
attached and detached. The locking mechanism locks itself, and, what is more, can be seen to be locked, so that nothing has to be taken for granted. When so locked it cannot possibly come adrift. Motorists will also be interested in the exhibition of various motoring garments in the popular "Everdri" waterproof materials by the Dunlop Rubber Co. The simple but ingenious Dunlop detachable rim will be shown for those who prefer detachable rims to detachable wheels. Pneumatic filling will also form a feature.

In the interest of visitors to the Manchester Show who seek, and fail to find, an example of that most popular one-design, one-pattern car, the 1912 15-h.p. Straker-Squire, Messrs. Straker-Squire, Ltd., are sending one of these cars, fitted with a smart and luxurious two-seated body, to Manchester, where it will be available for inspection or trial at the Midland Hotel. In concentrating on this model and this model only, Messrs. Straker-Squire have achieved that signal success which always follows specialisation, and of this a trial of the 15-h.p. Straker-Squire will convince the most sceptical.

Ninety cars entered for the popular Monte Carlo Motor Meet, known as the "Rallye Automobile de Monaco." The competitors started from various towns, such as Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Turin, Amsterdam, Berlin, etc., in such order as to reach the finishing point about the same time. The winner of the "General" class was Director Beutler, of Berlin, who covered 1062 miles on a "Berliet" motor fitted with "Continental" tyres. The competitors who finished 5th, 10th, and 19th also used this famous make of tyres.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN the Centenary Biographical Edition of the Works of Thackeray (Smith, Elder), edited, with biographical introductions, by his daughter, Lady Ritchie,

demy octavo size, at 6s. net each, a price which, considering the wealth of illustration, may be called moderate. Lady Ritchie's delightful introductions—one to each volume—are full of matter, and add immensely to the interest and value of the edition. The three last volumes, which recently appeared, contain respectively "Catherine," etc., "The Knights of Borsellen," and "Miscellanies."

"Peeps at Great Railways" is the name of a remarkably tasteful series of little books published by Messrs. A. and C. Black, in a style similar to their well-known "Peeps at Many Lands and Cities." Each volume (price 1s. 6d. net) contains eight excellent illustrations in colour and numerous thumb-nail sketches in black and white. The first two volumes are "The London and North Western," by George Eyre-Todd, and "The North Eastern and Great Northern," by G. E. Mitton.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co., Ltd., the well-known pianoforte manufacturers, have removed their West End establishment from Oxford Street to 139, New Bond Street, W.

Fifteen pleasure cruises are announced by the Peninsular and Oriental Company in their programme for the current year. Nine of these trips will be made by the *Vetis*, beginning with a departure from Southampton on the 21st inst., for Lisbon, Algiers, Athens, Palestine, Egypt, and Naples; and six by the P. & O. cruising-steamer *Mantua* (11,500 tons), beginning with a departure from London in May for the Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands,

etc. The company has issued an illustrated programme giving details of the various itineraries, fares, etc., which may be obtained on application at their offices.



THE DICKENS CENTENARY WEEK AT ROCHESTER: THE CIVIC PROCESSION ON ITS WAY TO THE MEMORIAL SERVICE IN THE CATHEDRAL.

A whole week of celebrations in honour of the centenary of the birth of Charles Dickens was arranged by the Rochester branch of the Dickens Fellowship. The programme included visits to houses and places in the district immortalised by Dickens, a reception by the Mayor (Councillor A. J. Knight) at the Corn Exchange, recitals and impersonations from Dickens's books, a "Pickwick" fancy-dress ball, a conversation, and a Dickens cinematograph show for school-children. On February 7—the actual centenary—a special service was held in Rochester Cathedral, at which the Dean of Norwich preached. The Corporation walked in procession to the Cathedral.

admirers of the great Victorian novelist and essayist will find an abundant feast of interest and entertainment. The edition consists of twenty-six volumes,

ARGYLL



**NORTH OF ENGLAND MOTOR SHOW,
MANCHESTER,
February 16th to 24th. STAND No. 53.**

The Exhibit will demonstrate the beautiful body-work of the Argyll Cars. **The 25 h.p. Single Sleeve Valve Limousine.**

Luxuriously fitted with all those little accessories which make this type the ideal family or ladies' car. To sit inside reminds one of dropping into an easy chair—the adjustable arm-rests with the sloping footstools constituting the highest conception of carriage comfort. The wide doors allow free and unhampered ingress and egress. The design of the body-work in conjunction with the neatly domed roof is a unique and faultless piece of workmanship.



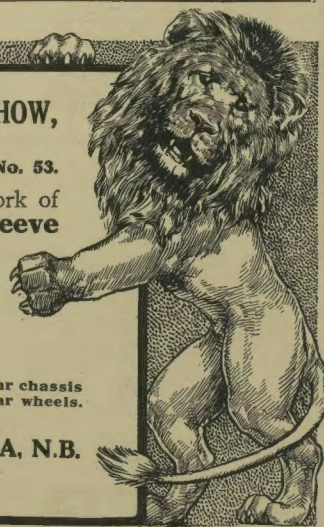
The chassis prices, with 880 by 120 m.m. Dunlop grooved tyres fitted, are £565 for open car chassis and £585 for landaulette chassis, which has steel-studded tyres fitted to the rear wheels.

ARGYLL ALBUM—fully illustrated, post free on application.

ARGYLLS, LTD., Head Office & Works: ALEXANDRIA, N.B.

London Showrooms: 6, Great Marlborough St., W.

And at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Cardiff, Liverpool, Hull, Leeds, Newcastle.

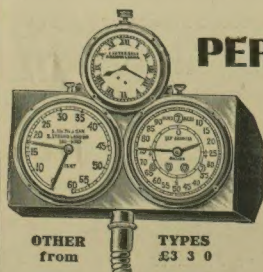


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**The "ROYAL" TYPE of the
PERFECT Speedometer**

is the most Luxurious
Instrument on the Market.



Speed to 60 miles. Maximum Hand. Special Total mileage Trip Recorder, furlong scale. With clock, £18 18 0. Without, £14 14 0.

THE "RUNABOUT."
Speed to 60 miles. Total distance. £4 10 0.

THE "BRITISH."
Speed to 60 miles. Total distance and Trip Recorder. £5 15 0.

Write for Full Accessory Catalogue.

Agents for France: KIRBY, BEARD & Co., Ltd., 5, Rue Auber, Paris.
Agents for Ireland: C. E. JACOB, 184, Gt. Brunswick St., Dublin.

9, STRAND, LONDON.

The 12 h.p.

SCHNEIDER CAR.

(ALL FRENCH)

This car made the 1st and 4th fastest time in the great Rally Race to Monaco (see *L'Auto*, Jan. 25, 1912). It was not a racer, but one of the 12 h.p. Standard Models. Considering that cars of 60 and 80 h.p. were competing this is a wonderful performance.

SCHNEIDER MOTORS, 2, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.

TELESCO

SHOCK ABSORBERS

YOU CAN TRY THEM—FREE.

Remember always that there are features about the Telesco which are not to be found in any other so-called Shock Absorber. It is not merely an auxiliary springing device, but a scientific and practical invention which positively ABSORBS & DAMPS ALL ROAD SHOCKS. Send for full particulars and details of FREE OFFER.

POLYRHOE CARBURETTORS, Ltd., 144, Gt. Portland St., London, W.



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BORDIGHERA.—HOTEL BELVEDERE.

The English Hotel. Refurbished and greatly enlarged. Within large park. Prospect Foreign Resorts Bureau, 1, Southampton Row, W.C.

NICE.—CARABAGEL.—THE CARLTON HOTEL.

High-class Family Hotel. Finest situation. Full south reputation. On the famous Via Nazionale, in the highest, most salubrious part of the City. French Restaurant.

ROME.—HOTEL QUIRINAL.

World-wide reputation. On the famous Via Nazionale, in the highest, most salubrious part of the City. French Restaurant.

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First class. Nearest to the Sports Club. Prospectus from Foreign Resorts Bureau, 1, Southampton Row, W.C.

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The Celebrated Effective Cure without Internal Medicine.

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Herbal Embrocation

will also be found very efficacious in cases of

BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, AND

RHEUMATISM.

Price 4/6. Of all Chemists.

London—Edwards, 157, Queen Victoria St. Montreal—Lyman,

Ltd., St. Paul St. New York—Fougere & Co., 20, Beekman St.

Paris—Roberts & Co., 5, Rue de la Paix.

The Younger Daughter of King George's Uncle: "Princess Patsey."



H.R.H. PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT.

Princess Patricia, the younger and the unmarried daughter of the King's uncle, the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada, is as popular in this country and in the land in which her father is Viceroy as she proved herself to be in the United States not long ago. Our methods and our Canadian cousins' methods of showing this may not be as boisterous as those of the States, but are at least equally sincere. Meantime, it

may interest those journalists who made themselves so busy in New York with the nickname "Princess Pat" to know that her Royal Highness's more usual nickname is "Princess Patsey." Her Royal Highness was born on March 17, 1886—St. Patrick's Day. Her only brother, Prince Arthur, is three years her senior; her elder sister, the Crown Princess of Sweden, four years. She is a Lady of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

FROM THE ORIGINAL COLOURED MINIATURE BY LAFAYETTE, DUBLIN.